The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Question—Condition of the Government Finances.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A Change in the Tariff Declared Inexpedient by a Senatorial Caucus.

Reduction in the Estimates—The Indian Bureau—Dispatches from Nicaragua—The Territorial Bills, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 30, 1859.

The singular course pursued by certain Treasury officials, in reporting that Secretary COBB differed in his views on the Tariff question from the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, has resulted in the reporting of a resolution from that Committee, which was agreed to, inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury the actual and probable receipts, from all sources, during the current and next fiscal years, and whether the same will be adequate to pay the expenses of Government.

It is surmised that the Treasury Department wishes to dodge the responsibility for the increase of the Tariff; while, at the same time, the President is preparing a Special Message, showing the deplorable condition of the Treasury. This Message is now nearly ready for transmission to Congress, and I am enabled to give its data, in advance, as follows:

Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1858	$6,398,316
Receipts from all sources to Sept. 30, 1858	25,230,879
Estimated receipts for three quarters:	
From Customs	37,000,000
From Public Lands	1,000,000
Miscellaneous sources	500,000
Treasury Notes, issued Dec., 1858	1,254,000
Loan of January	10,000,000
Total means for 1859	$81,383,195
Expenditures to Sept., 1858	$21,708,198
Estimated expenses to June next	52,357,698
Treasury Notes to be redeemed prior to July 1, 1859	18,339,000
Post-Office Deficiency	3,838,728
Needed for working the Treasury and for Mint purposes	5,000,000
Total Expenditures	$101,238,524
Total means	81,383,195
Deficiency, 1st July next	$20,855,329

Such is the condition of the Treasury, as will be shown by President BUCHANAN, and yet the Treasury officials declare that Mr. COBB wants no increase of the Tariff, but only authority to issue $10,000,000 of Treasury notes, shaould they be needed.

The resolution adopted will force the Secretary to show his hand. Should he answer that the receipts will cover the expenses, then Congress will not force money into his coffers. The Committee of Ways and Means intend that he shall shoulder his proper share of the responsibility.

It is but just to Secretary COBB to say, that within less than a week past he has given his entire approval to Major PHELPS' bill, the substance of which I gave in my dispatch of the 23d inst. This bill, if adopted, would increase the revenue six and a half millions on the amount of last year's importations.

The action of the Senate caucus, yesterday, in resolving that it is impolitic to interfere with the Tariff at the present session, has somewhat confused the President's programme. A re-shuffle will take place, as the game is becoming desperate. Mr. BUCHANAN dissents from the views of the Senators, and will not abandon his position. His message is expected on Wednesday.

A caucus of the Democrats of the House will be held on Tuesday or Wednesday, to consider the emergency, and what is best to be done.

The Committee of Ways and Means have already made reductions amounting to three and a half millions on the twenty five millions of estimates.

Mr. BUCHANAN has determined to remove Judge SINCLAIR, of Utah, should it prove to be true that he charged the Grand Jury that the Mormons were liable to indictment for offences covered by the President's Proclamation.

The Hon. MILES TAYLOR has written a letter correcting an error in Mr. BRANCH's Cuban report, respecting the Louisiana Sugar crop. In 1857 it amounted to upwards of 300,000,000 pounds, instead of $1,000,000.

The Committee on Elections are unanimous in favor of the Hon. BIRD CHAPMAN, contesting the seat of Mr. FERGUSON as Delegate from Nebraska.

Gen. JEREZ has dispatches from Nicaragua to the 4th inst. The Delegates were to meet on the 6th. MARTINEZ writes that JEREZ's suggestions would be approved. The Secretary of State of Nicaragua remains at Leon by special appointment to negotiate with Sir GORE OUSELEY.

The attacks made by Congress on the estimates from the Indian Bureau would seem to be unmerited if the members would take the trouble to analyze the subject.

The estimates last year amounted to	$3,145,788 31
Congress appropriated	2,659,389 00
This year the estimates were only	1,914,559 49
Showing a reduction of	744,829 51

Now the Government pays the soldier seven dollars *per month* and finds him, to fight the Indians when hostile—how much could we afford to pay the Indians to preserve peace? Some would say at least as much per capita as we pay the soldiers to whip them into subjection. The whole number of Indians is now 350,000, and the estimate of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is about $6 *per annum* for each Indian, including annuities under treaties and every other character of expenditure. It would be difficult to sustain them on a much shorter allowance than this.

In my dispatch of 20th inst. I mention a *rumored* misunderstanding among the officers of the steam frigate *Minnesota*. I have since come in possession of facts which induce me to doubt the correctness of this report. An officer on board the *Minnesota* writes that "the discipline and efficiency, as well as the condition of the ship, is the subject of general remark and admiration." This could not well be if there was the general misunderstanding among the officers as reported.

The Railroad Convention adjourned yesterday, after satisfactorily adjusting all their differences. The prominent features discussed by the Convention were as follows: First—Free deliveries of freights in cities, which was agreed to be abandoned. Second—Payment of commissions to express companies by all of the connections of the Erie road. It was agreed that this should be stopped, and if continued that the road in question should be cut off from all business over either of the four lines. Third—Agreement as to the manner of changing rates; to avoid a change by one road without notice to all others. Fourth—Agreement as a form of handbills and advertisements, which in future are to be submitted to and approved by the umpire, BARLOW. Fifth—Change of rates so as to meet the low rates by the Ohio River, which have controlled all the Western and Southwestern shipments, and by means of which change the Erie and Central roads can now get a share of the business. The discussions on many of these points were of the most excited character. They are to have another meeting in New-York on the 23d of February.

Gen. CASS has received, by the mail just arrived, exceedingly unpleasant information in relation to the personal habits of Gen. LAMAR, our Minister to Central America. It is quite evident that the debilitating influences of the climate have betrayed him into the use of a much greater amount of stimulus than is creditable to himself or the country he represents.

If these complaints were based upon the single instance of the Minister's senseless intoxication in a public warehouse at the port of Realejo, in the presence of officials both of the United States and Nicaragua, charity might demand that the veil be drawn over the affair; but, unfortunately, it is too well known to the officers of our Pacific fleet that the cause of complaint is frequent, if not constant.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 29.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus this morning on the subject of the tariff. Mr. HUNTER offered a resolution declaring it inexpedient to change the law at the present session.

Mr. BIGLER presented a substitute therefor as follows:

Resolved, That the revenue being insufficient to meet the expenses of the Government, it is wise and expedient to increase the import duties to meet the deficiency.

Mr. BIGLER's substitute was voted down, and Mr. HUNTER's resolution was adopted by a large majority.

Mr. SLIDELL thereupon offered a resolution, which was adopted, that it is the duty of Congress to look rather to a reduction of expenditures than to an increase of revenue.

There was much excitement during these proceedings, during which Mr. HUNTER expressed the opinion that with a revival of business there would be sufficient revenue for the purposes of the Government.

Mr. BIGLER, it is understood, spoke of the suffering industrial interests, and urged increased duties. He said the public debt, now $61,000,000, would be $100,000,000 by the 30th of June, 1860, without the $30,000,000 proposed to be added to the foreign intercourse fund looking to the purchase of Cuba.

Messrs. TOOMBS and BENJAMIN were willing to favor specific duties on great staples, but against attempting anything this session.

Mr. IVERSON favored an increase of the tariff as absolutely necessary. While not favoring specific duties, he would give thirty per centum on iron.

Mr. DOUGLAS thought it was important that the Democratic Party should settle their policy as to whether they were for specific or *ad valorem* duties.

Mr. HUNTER replied that all seemed agreed on the party policy that the tariff should be for revenue, but that the mode of assessing the duties was not a party test.

Mr. FITCH acquiesced in this view, remarking that Senatorial Democratic caucuses, held for conference, never sought to bind men to vote for measures.

The result of the caucus has occasioned much excitement among members of Congress and others.

The President will probably send a message to Congress early next week, showing a deficiency of $20,000,000, and urging arrangements to relieve the Government from prospective financial embarrassments, reminding Congress that there are only four weeks remaining of the session.

The bills establishing Territorial Governments for Arizona, Dacotah and Jefferson were yesterday introduced by Mr. STEPHENS in the House, on his own notice. They are not, therefore, reports from the Committee on Territories, though exactly similar to those agreed to in the Committee excepting name of the Platte River country, which in his bill is called Jefferson instead of Tohosa. As adopted by the Committee, Jefferson runs from the one hundred and first degree to the Rocky Mountains, and from the forty-third degree to the Mexican line. The object of introducing the bills in this way was to have them printed, so that when the Committe on Territories is reached in the call the bills then reported can be put on their passage, the House in the meantime having the opportunity to read them.

It is understood that Republican members from various States have notified Mr. PHELPS, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, that no help can be expected from them to advance the general appropriation bills until some plan is reported from the Committee by which the expenses thus incurred shall be met without an increase of the national debt. This explains much of the persistent opposition to the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

It is considered material to correct an error in Wednesday's House report. What Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, said was: He regarded the discussion of the question of reopening the African Slave-trade as ill-timed and out of place; but at the proper time and under proper circumstances, he would take his position upon it, and would do it with reference to the effect it would have upon his constituents and his section of the Union.

It appears from recently-received official documents that the Coolie-trade to Havana is principally conducted at Macao, and escapes the jurisdiction of the colony. The emigration of respectable Chinese to the gold fields of California and Australia is about 30,000 per annum. Many of these return again, and American vessels receive a good share of the passage money; but this business, so far as California was concerned, was cut off by the law which took effect in last October, and which subjects the vessel to a fine of $1000 for every Chinese brought into that State.

The Treasury balance on Monday last was nearly $4,500,000. The receipts of the previous week were $1,290,000. The drafts paid were nearly $395,000, and the drafts issued $687,000. Increase of the amount on hand upwards of $532,000.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 30.

A letter received here from Chili dated Dec. 24, says that Señor URMENETA, Secretary of State, has made a convention with Mr. BIGLER, the United States Minister, subjecting the ship *Macedonian* claim to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians. It has been approved of by the Senate, and probably also by the House of Representatives. The compromise about the *Franklin* is now a law, and Mr. BIGLER would receive the $15,000 agreed upon before the first of January. These claims are of many years standing. The letter adds that the political horizon is becoming every day more cloudy; that the hitherto prudent Chili is rapidly losing her credit, and that there is no present security.

The Postmaster-General estimates that about $1,000,000 are necessary for the transportation of the mails between the United States and foreign countries, and from New-York to New-Orleans and San Francisco and back for the next fiscal year. The larger part of the service is to be paid with the sea and inland postages. No new lines are recommended.

Baron VON GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, will return to this country by the next steamer. As his arrival was not expected until June, it is not improbable that our demonstrations toward Cuba have created some uneasiness with the European Powers.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE DEATH OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—DISORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATS—THE RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR BENJAMIN, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

My forebodings in regard to the Pacific Railroad bill have been realized. It was stabbed to-day in the house of its friends. A decided majority of the body were afraid to kill it by a direct vote, but as they did not wish it to pass in the only way which seemed practicable, they smothered it with an amendment providing simply for the reception of proposals for the construction of the road. Of course, as no set of contractors are offered any inducement to take the trouble of putting in bids for the work, it is not in the least degree probable that proposals will be made from parties to whom Congress would think of intrusting so important a work. The amendment is neither more nor less than a pretext upon which to kill the measure, and it is to be presumed that those who advocated, supported and carried it, are satisfied that they can successfully meet their responsibility in the premises at the bar of public opinion.

The Pacific Railroad bill is virtually dead, but not so the sentiment of the country in favor of such a work; nor is the necessity for it in the least diminished. Is there not still time to try the feasibility of some other project than that of the Committee? Heretofore it has seemed impossible to secure a majority of the Senate for any bill which should name any particular route. Sectional jealousy has been the bane of the measure. It is that alone which has time and again defeated the popular will; and it is now a question worthy of consideration whether the North and Northwest are not justified in disregarding altogether the views of the South, and boldly taking up the Pacific Railroad as a sectional measure. We have excellent authority for the statement that private capitalists are ready to construct the road from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City,—more than half the way to Calfornia, for little other aid from Government than the sum of $5,000 per mile. If Congress would authorize a contract of that character to be made the problem would be solved. The Free States, with Missouri to aid them, are abundantly able to carry such a proposition in triumph through both Houses. Why not try it? The feasibility of the work has been clearly established by official data already in the hands of the Government, and furnished by J. W. LANDER, one of the ablest practical engineers in the country. The proposition should be pressed to the vote, if only to decide the question whether a sectional measure of this sort is or is not stronger than such a plan as the Senate have been so long discussing. I do not use the term "sectional" in a political sense, of course, for wherever the Pacific Railroad is constructed, it will of necessity be a national work.

The Administration men in the House are disgusted with their disorganized and demoralized party. A few days ago they were beaten out of their boots on their Creek Indian bill, when Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, the boldest, as he certainly is the wisest and ablest, of their leaders, sank back in his chair with a woe-begone expression of countenance, clearly betraying the reflection that there was no Democratic Party any longer. To-day again they lost their Diplomatic Appropriation bill. They began the session with buncombe demands for "retrenchment and reform," as a substitute for increase of the tariff on home products and manufactures. The Republicans met them cordially, and, taking them at their word, proposed to begin by dispensing with half a dozen useless Foreign Missions. These were accordingly stricken out in Committee of the Whole, but to-day they were all restored, for retrenchment don't seem to mean cutting off the heads of political pensioners who have been sent to represent us abroad, and the Democracy, upon the Yeas and Nays, refused to concur in the "reform" amendments. They found, after getting their foot into their own trap, that it was not comfortable. They availed themselves of the doctors' privilege of immunity from taking their own physic. But the opposition were in earnest, and voted against the whole bill when it was loaded with the useless material, and, with the aid of a few logical Southern gentlemen, who wouldn't vote money to pay for carrying the *Echo* negroes back to Africa, when they would have been so much better off under the Christianizing influences of a Mississippi plantation, they rejected the bill by two majority. Eventually, of course, the bill will be revived and passed. Meantime the Administration men make a bad record, and Mr. LETCHER has abundant reason to exclaim that nobody knows which is the elephant and which the rhinoceros in the division of parties in the House.

The reëlection of Mr. BENJAMIN as Senator from Louisiana after all proves a SLIDELL defeat. The time was when Mr. S. was anxious for the reëlection of his colleague, because he was the only alternative to the ultimate success of his most offensive rival Mr. SOULE. Some weeks ago, however, the latter gentleman went to Mexico, where he now is, which left Mr. SLIDELL comparatively free to drive his arrangements for the election of Hon. JOHN M. SANDIDGE, now a member of the House. My statement that Mr. SANDIDGE had become the choice of Mr. SLIDELL is vindicated by the strong run made by that gentleman before the Democratic caucus. But the generosity of Mr. BENJAMIN in telegraphing to his friends at Baton Rouge to unite on Mr. SANDIDGE after the first few ballots, did the business, and secured Mr. B.'s own nomination and election.

Mr. BENJAMIN is from New-Orleans, so is Mr. SLIDELL, and the very reasonable demand of the northern and western part of the State that they shall have one of the Senators will be pretty sure to throw Mr. SLIDELL out of the ring at the expiration of his present term. On the other hand, if Mr. SLIDELL *should* get his Thirty Million bill, and the President *should* attempt to purchase Cuba, and *should* want the Louisiana Senator to go to Paris and hold LOUIS NAPOLEON—according to the original programme—while we buy the island or take it by force, Mr. SLIDELL will be able to vacate his seat without much probability of seeing Mr. SOULE drop into it. But I see that in my hypothesis I have been plagiarizing the speech of the President's tutelary Saint, the immortal "Mrs. Toodles," in her memorable argument in favor of purchasing a second-hand door-plate, inscribed with the name of Thompson—spelled with a "p." Mr. BUCHANAN should get a special copy-right clause attached to the "Toodles bill."

The project for colonizing Arizona, to which I referred some time since, is moving slowly but surely, and there is no doubt that General HENNINGSEN will head a large and strong band of hardy pioneers to that country within a few weeks. The importance of having a strong Government there, and one that can make its power felt instantaneously when required, must be very apparent to any one who reflects upon the probable character of many of the adventurers who are likely to form the General's party. They certainly will be neither clergymen nor children.

The antagonistic position of the President and our Minister to England is most remarkable, and very inconsistent with the dignity or self-respect of either. It is well understood that between the President and Mr. DALLAS a bitter feud has existed during many years. Mr. BUCHANAN knows well that Mr. DALLAS was averse to his election to the Presidency, and that he assured his friends in England that the American people never would choose such a man to fill the Executive Chair. But the President declines to recall him from the London mission because "people may say that it was done from personal motives through dislike of the man," &c., &c. This is the excuse given by the President to his friends for keeping an enemy in the best position within his gift.

Mr. DALLAS is aware that the President desires his return; but he is not likely to gratify him until he takes the responsibility of inviting him to do so. Why should he? Few men could represent us at the Court of St. James so creditably as he,—the pay of the mission is satisfactory, and the position in every way desirable to a gentleman of ripe years and elegant leisure. Besides, Mr. DALLAS has literally nothing to do, as the President won't intrust him with any business out of which he might achieve credit, but keeps it in his own hands, treating in person with Lord NAPIER, and writing autograph letters to the British Ministry! Mr. DALLAS knows all this, and consents to be snubbed by a President who lacks the nerve to recall him, rather than forego the pleasure of making his ancient enemy uncomfortable. With such a picture as this before their eyes, all Europe is satisfied that the present Administration will not be positive enough on anything to become belligerent. They ask no further assurance of Peace. Cuba is safe.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 29.

To-day is set apart for District of Columbia business.

Previous to its being taken up, however, Mr. GWIN, of California, made a motion to reconsider the vote on the Pacific Railroad bill, and prefaced his motion with a few remarks, stating that his object was to make the estimates advertised for more specific, to prevent straw bids, and to include estimates for a branch to Oregon.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, said a few words to show that the bill is adequate as it stands.

Mr. DAVIS spoke in support of Mr. GWIN's views.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, moved to lay the motion on the table, but the hour of 1 o'clock arriving, the vote thereon was postponed till Monday.

The rest of the day was occupied with the local affairs of the City of Washington.

The subject of a horse railroad along Pennsylvania-avenue was debated all day.

The proposition to concede the right of the road to the Metropolitan Railroad Company was lost.

The motions now pending are the District Committee's bill to grant a concession of the road for twenty-five years to Messrs. VANDERWERKEN & Co., and the Douglas amendment to make over the right of the road to the corporation of the city.

Finally, there being no quorum present, Mr. BROWN moved a call of the Senate, but was prevailed on to withdraw it, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 29.

The House went into Committee on private bills.

A message was received from the President, inclosing a report from the Secretary of War, recommending payment to Governor STEVENS for the purchase of munitions and subsistence stores during the Indian War in Washington Territory.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing a loan of fifteen millions.

Objections were made to this from the Republican side.

Mr. PALMER, of New-York, asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill so revising the Tariff as to make the revenue adequate to the expenses of the Government, economically administered, and discriminating in favor of American products, and substituting specific for *ad valorem* duties.

Objections were made from the Democratic side, when the House adjourned.

Heavy Damages Against the Boston and Worcester Railroad.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 29.

A verdict was rendered, in the Supreme Judicial Court, to-day, against the Boston and Worcester Railroad, for $22,250 damages. The award is to Mrs. SARAH E. SHAW, whose husband was killed and herself badly injured, some years ago, by a train on the road coming in collision with the plaintiff's carriage. At the first trial of the case, some four or five years since, the Jury returned a verdict of $15,000 against the Railroad Company. A new trial was then granted by the full bench on certain points of law. In 1857 the case was again tried, and the verdict was increased to $18,000. This second verdict was also set aside by the full bench. In the year 1858 the case was again tried, when eleven of the jury were in favor of a verdict of $20,000; but the twelfth man held out, and no verdict could be returned. The present trial, it will be seen, materially increases the amount. The entire costs in the case must be very large. Messrs. CHOATE and DURANT have, throughout, acted as counsel for the plaintiff. Messrs. CHARLES G. LORING, E. R. HOAR, B. F. BUTLER, GEO. BEMIS, and GEORGE S HALE, have, at different times, acted as counsel for the defendants. It is intimated that the defendants will move to set aside the verdict. At the request of Mr. BUTLER, associated with Mr. HOAR as counsel for the Corporation, it was ordered by the Court that the Clerk make no record of the verdict until the counsel for defendants are heard upon certain matters.

Burning of the Steamer North Carolina.

TWO LIVES LOST.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 30.

The steamer *North Carolina*, Captain CANNON, on her way to Norfolk from Baltimore on Friday night, took fire and was burned to the water's edge, all efforts to extinguish the flames having proved unavailing. A clergyman named CURTIS and one of the colored stewards perished. The *North Carolina* was a first-class steamer and was insured for $80,000.

Arrival of the Arabia at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 30.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool *viâ* Halifax, arrived at 7½ o'clock this morning. There is nothing of importance in our files in addition to the full dispatch received from Halifax. The *Arabia's* mails were sent forward by the evening train *viâ* New-Haven, due in New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

IMPORTANT FROM HAYTI.

Probable Success of the Revolutionists—Retreat of Soulouque to Port-au-Prince.

A private letter of Jan. 10, from Port-au-Prince, received *viâ* St. Thomas and Havana, says the Emperor SOULOUQUE had been defeated by Gen. GEFFRARD, and the Imperial troops were running back upon the city. SOULOUQUE himself was expected every moment, and it was said that GEFFRARD was only a few leagues in his rear. The writer thinks the contest was nearly ended, and that in a day or two the Republic would be in full force. At the time of writing, guns were being fired within hearing of the capital, supposed to be a salute in honor of GEFFRARD.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 30.

Letters received here from Jeremie, dated 12th inst., say the Emperor had been compelled to return to Port-au-Prince with the rest of his troops, and it is thought that he will soon abdicate. The soldiers of Jeremie have marched up to Port-au-Prince. The people of Jeremie and the adjoining country are aroused, but will remain here. The Empress has advised the Emperor to abdicate. In reply, he threatened to shoot her, but was prevented from doing so by several of his generals. He is in a bad fix, but the lack of military knowledge and discipline of the Haytien people may possibly save him.

A letter from Gonaives says that the Republicans, if they succeed, will reopen to commerce the ports which have been closed for a number of years, and will probably revoke the odious monopoly law.

Dominican Republic—Alarm at the Movements of the Haytien Troops.

Correspondence of the Washington States.

PUERTO PLATA, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

I avail myself of the goleta which leaves a few hours hence for Turks Island to inform you of the anxiety, and even consternation, which fills all hearts here on account of the negroes.

The Haytiens are in arms on both the northern and southern coasts of this unhappy Island of Hayti; and this time it is not only the whites, but all those who unite some education with a preponderance of white blood, whom the blacks are threatening with inappeasable slaughter.

Europeans, who receive some notice and protection from their Governments, are more safe; but for the American there is no refuge but flight. The American flag, which was torn from the Consular staff and dragged through the streets amid the hootings of the negroes of St. Domingo, has never been cleansed from the stain.

Six months from this date there will not be twenty white American settlers left in the country. The Haytiens act as if they are in earnest, when they proclaim they are coming to put an end to the pride and the life of the white race in the Dominican republic. The negro forces are collecting at Jacmel and Cape Haytien, and some fine carbines have been received from Boston to arm two regiments of horse. One report is that no white man will be received to quarter if found with fire-arms in his possession, and we know that, in their former incursions, the negroes spared neither sex nor age. A concession of all the mines in the island has been negotiated for the French, and this class of property is expected to be all that any white man will be permitted to retain if the negroes conquer in the February invasion.

Death of Prescott, the Historian.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 29.

WM. H. PRESCOTT, the historian, died yesterday aged 62. He had been in his usual health, and his death was very sudden from paralysis.

The Boston *Traveller* says:

"We are informed that the funeral services over the remains of Mr. PRESCOTT will take place on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Chauncy-place Church (the Rev. Mr. ELLIS.) The body will be deposited in his family tomb beneath St. Paul's Church. In regard to the circumstances attending his death we understand that he was in his usual health and spirits on Friday morning. At about 12½ o'clock he was suddenly prostrated by the fatal shock. Physicians were powerless, and the announcement was made to his afflicted family that a few hours at utmost would end his earthly career. He passed away at a little after 2 o'clock, in an unconscious state and early in the afternoon the crape upon the door announced the sad occurrence to such as were aware of his critical position. The event will be appropriately noticed by the Massachusetts Historical Society at a future day.

Death of W. C. Bond, the Astronomer.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 30.

WILLIAM CRANCH BOND, the eminent astronomer and Director of the Cambridge Observatory, died last night, aged 69 years.

Death of Edward James.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 30.

EDWARD JAMES, who has been Acting Auditor of the Canal Department ever since its separate organization, died this morning after a short illness. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 29.

The Governor-General opened Parliament, today, in a speech from the throne. He says, referring to the seat-of-government question, "The Legislature solicited our gracious Queen to exercise her prerogative in making such a selection; an act, moreover, was passed adopting beforehand the decision of her Majesty, and appropriating the necessary funds. This act of the Canadian Parliament and the decision of the Queen are binding on the Executive Government of the Province, and it will be their duty to carry out the understanding which existed at the time when the reference was made, by which the Government will be transferred to Quebec for a fixed period, until the necessary arrangements shall have been completed. The correspondence with Her Majesty's Government will be laid before you, and I cannot doubt that you will recognize a selection made by Her Majesty at your own request, and that you will duly acknowledge her gracious compliance with the addresses which you yourselves caused to be presented to her." In regard to the federation of the British provinces, he says: "The possibility of uniting by some tie of a federal character the British colonies in North America, has formed the subject of correspondence which will be placed in your hands. I will also cause to be submitted to you despatches from her Majesty's Secretary of State, in relation to the questions affecting the Hudson's Bay Company, and on the subject of the inter-colonial railway." In reference to financial affairs he says: "It is gratifying to me to be able to state that symptoms of amendment have begun to show themselves; and I trust that, should Providence bless Canada this year with her usually abundant harvest, she will recover her former prosperous condition. The exercise of a sound and rigid economy in every department of the public service will, I hope, again enable us to bring our whole expenditure within the limits required by our revenue." In regard to supplies and the tariff, he says: "In asking the supplies for her Majesty's service, I desire to assure you that everything will be done with a view to placing the Tariff on a satisfactory footing. The principle of *ad valorem* duties will be proposed for your adoption in all cases in which it can be properly carried out."

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 29.

A party from Weston, Missouri, have returned to that place from Kansas having captured several runaway negroes, and also Dr. DAY and his son, who are charged with aiding their escape. The latter are now confined in the jail at Platte City, and summary punishment having been threatened them, there is some talk of a demonstration in their favor. General LANE is expected here to-night.

Condition of the Ohio River.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Saturday, Jan. 29.

The Ohio River at this point is twelve feet deep and rising. Boats are plenty and rates low to all points below here.

Railroad Accident.

WORCESTER, Sunday, Jan. 30.

As the Western Railroad train left this city yesterday afternoon, it came upon an Irish funeral procession, and striking one of the carriages, killed two married women, and broke the arm of a third.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 28.

Nos. 74, 75, 76, 77, 78.—Abner C. Harding, *et al.* survivors of Wm. Kellogg, *vs.* Edward Chase. Motion to dismiss argued on both sides.

No. 58.—The Whitewater Canal Company *vs.* Henry Vallette. Argument continued for plaintiffs.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

A Flood of Bills—Interesting Proposals Touching Certain City Officials—A Tremendous Omnibus—Ferries for the Million, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859.

It required the foolishness of homœopathy to teach regular orthodox doctors the folly of so much trusting to pills; and "Glaucus" fears lest it may be necessary to organize a party of do-nothing reformers to teach this Legislature that not everything in this world and age is to be done by bills. The mania for introducing bills is all-pervading. It would seem as if when a member dreams a dream, the first thing he does in the morning is to draft a bill, tuck into it his dream, and "give notice" instanter. The business is pretty well run into the ground; and I have seen gentlemen, lately, blush like a girl, when stern necessity compelled them to introduce bills that the absolute wants of their constituents required. Yet there is no way of getting around it—this State is very pursy and large of girth; her interests are as numerous as her square miles, and what answered or was best for a district last year, is this year grossly unjust and oppressive. So I believe we must go on, until we get done growing, puttying up holes in good laws, repealing those that we have outgrown, enacting new ones for new circumstances and shifted occasions. With this consolatory reflection, let me quote some of the bills introduced to-day in the House—the Senate, as you know, not being in session: By

Mr. WILSON, to promote the public health of New-Utrecht.

Mr. CHANLER, to repeal the Usury Laws.

Mr. TUTHILL, to amend the act designating holidays, (in the bankers' sense,) making the Mondays after New-Year's and Christmas, when those days fall on Sunday, holidays; also, to reduce the width of River-street, Brooklyn.

Mr. MACKIN, to repeal the act creating the office of City Judge of New-York City, on the ground that, since the law was enacted, the necessity for it has vanished; that its work can all be done by the Recorder; that two full salaries are paid these two officers, while neither works more than six months in the year. As both the officers named are Democrats, it seems hardly to be a party move. Notice of a similar bill was given yesterday by Mr. SHAW, of New-York.

Mr. OPDYKE, granting to the Manhattan Gas Light Company the exclusive use of their wharves and bulkheads in New-York. Mr. FULLER, for the better regulation of the loaning of the United States Deposit Fund. It provides that the Governor shall nominate *one* Commissioner instead of two, his bond to be approved by County Judge, County Clerk and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, instead of the Common Pleas; moneys to be reloaned on lands worth three times as much as loan, instead of twice; moneys not reloaned in forty days to be paid over to Comptroller. The passage of this act is recommended by all the late Comptrollers as essential to the better securities of the United States Deposit Fund. It promises to diminish the gross pay from $18,800 per annum to about $11,500 per annum, which in effect increases the fund $100,000.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER, to authorize that Nassau-street railroad, whose route and corporators you published in full on Thursday; to relieve municipal corporations from giving security on appeal, and to relieve them from the payment of costs in certain cases; to amend sec. 59, art 5, chap. 1, part 4, of the Revised Statutes, to punish embezzlement; to establish an odd Board of Health in the City of New-York; also, to incorporate the New-York Atheneum, and something less than a score of others, all of more or less importance, of which it took the Chair to announce and the Clerk to read the titles, a little less than half an hour. An intelligent foreigner, standing outside the bar, exclaimed, "Good heavens! the State is on the brink of a revolution! So many new laws so suddenly flooding the country would drown out any other people on the globe."

The Staten Island Incendiary bill was recommitted to the Judiciary, with no instructions, but not to lose its place when reported, an amendment being offered to that effect by Mr. POND, who, as he was absent when the pleasant little personalities concerning this matter were indulged in, was innocent of any reflections, by his amendment, upon the Judiciary Committee. Notwithstanding that the Chairman of the Committee gave assurance that his Committee would take no responsibility, after what had been said, further than to report it promptly back, some still suspecting that it might occasion delay, voted, through a minority, to retain it in possession of the House.

Mr. OPDYKE called up the resolution of inquiry from the Health Officer, Harbor Masters, Port Wardens, &c., and moved to amend it by adding to the list out of whom so much interesting information is to be obtained, the County Clerk, Sheriff, Corporation Counsel of New York, and then proceeded in strong language though a low voice, to denounce these largely-feed offices as the plagues that had destroyed the Democratic party and would corrupt any other party that possessed them. Mr. CHANLER, in reply, sailed off "for Cowes and a market"—in other words dissertated upon the Lobby, the Govenor's Message and other things generally. Giving way at last, a motion to adjourn prevailed, and the week's work was done. As during the later part of the week Live Oak George has been stopping at the Delavan, it cannot be regarded as impertinent to reproduce for the solem consideration of your readers and of all parties interested, the two most interesting sections of that little Port Jefferson bill which Senator SPINOLA introduced a while ago into the Senate, and which still lies in the drawer of the Committee on Commerce. When you read them, be kind enough to take an expanded view of things, and remember that ours is the Empire State.

SEC. 6. The said Corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, build, release or rent one or more steamboats or steam vessels to ply between New-York and Port Jefferson, Stoney Brook, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on Long Island, *or to any point or points in the adjacent bays and rivers to Long Island Sound*, for the purpose of carrying passengers, goods and general merchandise, and performing any other service that is generally performed by steamboats and steam vessels; and are also empowered to lease or build such wharves and buildings, and to purchase and hold such real estate, as the Corporation may require for the use and convenience of their business.

SEC. 9. The stockholders of said Company, by majority of two-thirds in amount represented at any meeting called according to the charter, shall have power to *change the name* of said Company, and to *increase its capital stock to any amount not exceeding that fixed by the charter*, and to change the routes of said boat or boats, and run the same *between other suitable and convenient points* in the waters of Long Island Sound and the adjoining bays and rivers.

A bill very similar to this was reported in the Senate last year, when somebody anxious probably to save some little corner of the seaboard from the visitations of this Port Jefferson steamer, had it amended by excepting Queens County. If the Committee now having charge of it should conclude to insert "*in Suffolk County*" after the points in the 6th section, the bill would hardly be the omnibus that it seems to be now, large enough to carry a new Charter for the Union Ferry Company, a Charter for all the Williamsburg ferries, the control of the ferry between the proposed new terminus of the Long Island Railroad, a "big thing" in the shape of ferries to Staten Island, and a dash at New-Jersey and up the Hudson.

GLAUCUS.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

REORGANIZING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mr. SPENCER's bill delegates the powers now possessed by the Board of Health to the Mayor, the Health Officer, President of the Supervisors, President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, President of the Academy of Medicine, and one member of each of the medical societies in the City, of the institute of architects and of the Metropolitan Police Board, the latter members to be chosen by the Mayor and Presidents every two years. The Board is to have general charge of all laws relating to the public health. They are to appoint a Superintendent of Public Health as the chief executive officer, who is to perform all the duties relating to the public health now performed by the City Inspector. The Superintendent is to appoint Health Wardens and Clerks in the Bureau of Records and Statistics. All expenses are to be provided for by the Common Council, and in case of emergency through disease, a loan may be raised. The Mayor is to be President and the Superintendent Secretary of the Board. The bill abolishes the office of City Inspector, and transfers the duty of cleaning the streets to the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the duty of regulating the public markets to the department of Finance. The offices of Health Commissioner and Resident Physician are abolished, and their duties transferred to the Superintendent of Public Health.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS.

Mr. HALL's bill requires the transfer to the Comptroller of all stocks, bonds and mortgages, &c., held by the County Treasurer in trust, and by the Chamberlain of the City of New-York. The Comptroller is to have power to institute legal proceedings to compel such transfer, and penalties are imposed upon the officers named for neglecting to comply with the act.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Additional and Interesting Details of European News.

The United States Mail steamship *Arago*, D. LINES, Esq., Commander, from Southampton Jan. 12, arrived at this port on Saturday morning.

The advices by this arrival have been in the main anticipated by the *Arabia* at Halifax.

We add, however, particulars of considerable interest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is rumored in naval circles, says the London *News*, that the Government have it in contemplation to make a considerable augmentation in the Channel Squadron by the addition of 12 sail-of-the-line. The greatest activity prevails at all the dockyards in hastening forward the completion of those line-of-battle ships which have been on the stocks several years, most of which are nearly completed, in order that they may be commissioned and made ready for sea. During the present year, several first-class screw steamers will be launched at Portsmouth, Chatham, Devonport and Pembroke, when other line-of-battle ships are to be immediately laid down on the same slips.

Great excitement was caused amongst the passengers of the *Circassian* previous to her departure on the 11th from Galway, by the arrest of a young man, about 25 years of age, on suspicion, it is said, of being concerned in the murder of Mr. ELY. Three pistols, two of which were loaded, and a bowie-knife, were found on him.

Everything continues tranquil in Ireland, and the excitement created by proclamations and arrests has passed away, leaving scarcely a bubble of effervescence behind it. It is said that in various places parties who have anticipated midnight visits from the constabulary have disappeared suddenly from their respective residences, and are now on their way to the land of the free across the Atlantic.

Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE has declared his willingness to go to Rome in order to present to the Pope in person the memorial praying for the restoration of the boy MORTARA to his parents.

The *British Standard* says: "Our readers must not be surprised should they shortly hear that an offer has been made Mr. SPURGEON of $10,000 to preach four discourses in the splendid and spacious Music Hall of New-York."

On Jan. 9, his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, commenced his military career by presenting colors to the 100th (the Prince of Wales Royal Canadian) Regiment of Foot at Shorncliffe Camp. After having made a short speech to the Regiment, his Royal Highness embarked on board the *Prince Frederick William* for Ostend.

The following is from the *Times* City Article, Jan. 10:

"The English Funds were materially affected by the falling of the French Funds, and were subsequently aggravated by the telegraphic summary of the speech of the King of Sardinia on opening the legislative session at Turin. The Piedmontese speech was interpreted as a direct attempt to take advantage of the present inflammable state of Italy, and gratify the ambition of the country at any cost to Europe, but it is noticed that allusion was made to the empty state of the Exchequer, and the belief is thus strengthened that the capitalists of London and Paris will yet hold in a great measure the power to retard war. The phrases to the effect that Piedmont is great in the councils of Europe because of the principle of Liberty she represents seemed incomprehensible, since her greatness is now avowedly derived from the countenance of France and Russia, who are not likely to allow her to overrun Italy except upon condition that her Government shall ultimately be transformed from a constitutional to a despotic type."

The following is from the *Times* City Article, Wednesday, Jan. 12:

"There has been great agitation in the English funds throughout the day, and quotations at the close of official business showed a further fall of ⅛ per cent., making a total reduction of nearly 2 per cent. since the 1st inst. It was generally reported that Count WALEWSKI had retired from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and had been succeeded by Count DE PERSIGNY. Consols for money 95@⅜ and 95⅛@¼ for February. The French Three per Cents opened at 69f. 30c., and went immediately to 69f. A reaction took place, but the panic ultimately became more intense than ever, and the closing transactions were at 67f. 95c., the fall thus established since New-Year's Eve being exactly 5 per cent. While the depreciation in the French funds caused by the policy of the Emperor NAPOLEON has been 5 per cent., it has been 2 per cent. in those of England, 3 per cent in Russian, 5 per cent. in Sardinian, 5 or 6 per cent. in Austrian and about 3 per cent. in Turkish."

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report from M. ROYER, Minister of Justice, upon the abuse of the assumption of titles of nobility. The report is followed by an Imperial decree appointing a new "Board of Heraldry."

The French Government continues to give the greatest attention to the Navy. There are several new gunboats being constructed at Toulon on a new model. Orders have been received to prepare two steam frigates for sea as quickly as possible, and ten other sail of frigates and light craft are to follow.

M. ROUSSEAU has been appointed Consul at Djidda.

A telegraphic dispatch received from General MCMAHON, dated Algiers, announces that General DESVAUX had received reinforcements, and that he was to march on the 10th January to chastise the rebel tribes in the mountains of the Aures.

From a French paper we have intelligence that Mr. MORPHY is about to play twenty games blindfolded, at the same time. We are informed that Mr. MORPHY has publicly challenged HARRWITZ to play him a match of five or seven games for 500 francs, offering the odds of the pawn and move. This chivalrous cartel was not accepted.

Accounts from Lyons and St. Etienne state that the greatest activity prevails among the manufacturers in those towns.

The *Times* correspondent says the rumors of war current in Paris since Sunday last have been highly injurious to the commerce of the country, which was beginning to revive after a long stagnation.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article in reference to the great effect produced on the public mind by the words which it had given as having been addressed by the Emperor of the French to Baron DE HUBNER on New Year's Day.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes a review of the work entitled *La Guide de la Macedoine*, by M. LUIS, late French Consul at Salonica. The object of the work is to prove that the provinces of independent Greece are in a much more flourishing condition than those which remain under Turkish domination.

In regard to the approaching marriage of Prince NAPOLEON, a Paris correspondent writes:

"Another piece of great news is that the Prince NAPOLEON is really going to be married to the little Princess CLOTILDA (only 16 years old!) daughter of the King of Sardinia. This alliance has been before spoken of and the rumor was contradicted. I believe the news is now official, and that the event will be announced in the Emperor's speech on Feb. 7. Visions of a repetition of my uncle's policy and a French viceroy in Italy haunt and terrify the public."

M. GUIZOT has sent to the publisher the last sheets of the second volume of his "Memoirs," which will appear before the end of the month.

It is believed that the Empress Dowager of Russia will accompany the Emperor ALEXANDER on his proposed visit to London and Paris this year.

SPAIN.

Madrid journals say that on Jan. 4, in the Senate, a debate took place on the Message of the President of the United States. The *Correspondencia Autografa* furnishes the following summary of the proceedings:

"The Secretary (the Duke of ABRANTES) read a paper signed by several Senators, of which the following is the text:

The Senate offers to the Queen's Government all its support and its most efficacious coöperation in whatever may result from the Message published by the President of the United States of America. The Senate is persuaded that the national honor and the integrity of the territory run no risk in this affair."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs stated the conditions upon which the difficulty with Mexico had been arranged. They are as follows:

"The Mexican Government declares: 1. That it is ready to observe the Convention of 1853. 2. That it undertakes to bring to trial the perpetrators of the murders of SAN DUNAS at Durango, as soon as that province shall return to obedience. 3. That it is ready to treat on the subject of the indemnities to which Spanish subjects are entitled in consequence of the losses sustained by recent deplorable events. 4. That it has sent to its representatives at Paris and London the instructions necessary for bringing to a prompt and pacific solution the Hispano-Mexican difference.

On the demand of the Duke of RIVAS, the paper in regard to the Message of President BUCHANAN was made the order of the day.

General SERRANO and the Marquis of MOLIAS supported, very briefly, the memorial.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs analyzed the Message of the President of the United States. He set forth the noble and generous conduct which Spain had always observed toward the United States. He declared formally that no proposition had been made to Government on the subject of selling the Island of Cuba. It was needless to say that every proposition having that direction would be energetically repelled. The Minister added that, notwithstanding, entire harmony reigned between Spain and the United States.

The paper under consideration, was then unanimously adopted."

A correspondent, writing from Madrid, declares his conviction that the Message of Mr. BUCHANAN had contributed in no small degree to the termination of the quarrel with Mexico; Spain and Mexico being, by this concord between them, set at liberty and placed in a better position to repulse all attempts of the American fillibusters.

Another correspondent, discussing the recall of Gen. Concha, from Havana, says:

"O'Donnell has another cause of mistrust and annoyance. Whenever he is in power one of his first desires is to get rid of his attached friend Gen. Ros de Olano. In 1856 he wanted to send him as Governor-General to the Phillippine Islands,—a post only second in importance to that of Cuba. In the present instance he offered him the latter command, which is so much coveted by all Spanish Generals. For the last three or four months it has been constantly affirmed that Ros de Olano was on the point of taking the place of General Concha, the present Captain-General; and the semi-official prints repeatedly declared that the appointment was actually made. I mentioned in a previous letter that this was the reason Ros did not enter the Cabinet as Minister of Marine. The moment for submitting the decree for Her Majesty's signature at last came, when she acting no doubt on the advice of her familiar and secret counsellors, and to O'Donnell's great mortification, positively refused to sign, and signified her wish that General Lemery should be the successor of General Concha at the Havana. So that O'Donnell is destined to be encumbered some time longer with his friend Ros de Olano."

A new detachment of 300 men, with artillery and ammunition, had left Corunna for Cuba.

ITALY.

In an order of the day, addressed to the National Guards of Turin, by their General, on the occasion of the opening of the Chambers, the following passage occurs:

"May your presence here, and your fine appearance under arms, be a pledge of your firmness, and a certain witness that on every occasion, and in every cause, the nation may rely upon you. Viva the *Statute!* Viva Italia!"

A young girl, 20 years of age, named Catherine Lavezzaro, was, on the 29th of December, brought to trial before the provincial tribunal of Genoa, on a charge of having had a Jewish child, named Leon Levi, clandestinely baptized. She was found guilty, and condemned, in virtue of the Royal Patent of Dec. 6, 1837, to a fine of fifty crowns, and in case of non-payment to an imprisonment of six months.

The railway from Lucca to Pisa, having been sold by auction, owing to bankruptcy of the Company, has been purchased by the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

A letter from Munich, of Jan. 1, states: "This evening at 9 o'clock the marriage by procuration of the Duke of Calabria, the hereditary Prince of Naples, with the Princess Maria Sophia Amelia, of Bavaria, was solemnly performed with great pomp."

A letter from Florence says: "It will give you some idea of the state of fermentation into which this country has been thrown, when I tell you it has been forbidden to cry '*Viva Verdi*,' because it has been discovered that the initials, celebrated, and at the same time innocent, contain a hidden and political sense, or, to speak clearly, the initials of '*Viva Vittorio Emmanuele Re d'Italia*.'"

PRUSSIA.

The *Nord* says: "We are expecting the accouchement of the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, from day to day.

AUSTRIA.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, the Emperor of Russia has recently employed the same language in relation to Austria, as that used by the Emperor of the French on New-Year's Day. The same writer asserts that the whole difficulty lies in Count Buol, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, declining to sanction a project for the partition of Turkey, notwithstanding a tender of a large and important slice of the dismembered territory in exchange for Lombardy.

A correspondent writes from Vienna on the 7th: "The recent news from Lombardy occasions very great uneasiness. Hitherto the general public and the speculators at the Bourse had not taken alarm, but the news of the departure of the Archduchess Charlotte from Milan, the apprehensions of a rising in Lombardy, which are expressed by every military man who arrives from that country, and the rumors (less well founded) that the Archduke Maximilian was about to resign the Governorship of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, and finally the dispatch of a large body of troops to Italy—have deeply moved public opinion. In the army the rumors of war find less credence than with the public. The military do not believe that Piedmont will ever dare to attack Austria, and they are of opinion that a revolt in Lombardy would be put down at once. But the public, which has watched the turn of politics since the Crimean war, which has observed the course taken by Russia, and endeavored to study the tendencies of European monarchs, is persuaded that there is danger of most serious complications."

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna states that the 30,000 Austrian soldiers on their way to Italy have received orders to stop provisionally at Laybach.

"Notwithstanding successive denials in the ministerial journals," says a Vienna letter, "a general conviction prevails here that the Government intends to contract a new loan of one hundred millions of florins (fr.250,000,000). The money market is under the impression of this idea, as the loan is indispensable to enable the Government to fulfill its engagement with the National Bank."

The semi-official journals of Paris, on Jan. 11, contain the following summary of note on the affairs of Servia:

"Notwithstanding the representations made to Austria, by the Powers who signed the Treaties of Paris, the Austrian Government has given orders to the Commander at Semlin to place his troops at the disposal of the Pacha of Belgrade. These measures are contrary to the stipulations of the treaties, and by persisting in them Austria misunderstands its engagements towards the other contracting Powers (*en y persistent l'Autriche méconnait ses engagements vis-à-vis des puissances.*)

TURKEY.

The *Journal* of Constantinople, says that the wishes of the Servians will meet with due consideration, if communicated to the Porte in a legal and becoming manner.

M. Thouvenel, the French Minister at Constantinople, will not return to his post before February.

Continued hostilities of the Christian population to Turkish rule are reported.

Fresh disturbances are expected, in the Spring, in Candia.

AUSTRALIA.

The ship *Minerva* has been lost, and unhappily only one of the crew saved; and, although the wreck took place on the Irish coast, the survivor was taken on to Australia before the fate of the vessel could be made known.

The late mail from Australia announces that a seaman was picked up, floating on a spar, on the 24th July, by the ship *Middlesex*, bound to Melbourne from Liverpool.

COCHIN CHINA.

The *Correspondencia* gives a somewhat curious piece of news from Cochin China:

"The great Mandarin who commands in chief the Cochin-Chinese army had sent a peremptory order to the French Vice-Admiral to leave the territory, with all the Franco-Spanish forces, within ten days, threatening that, if he did not obey, every man, from the highest to the lowest, should be crucified or at least decapitated."

The Approaching Session of Parliament.

From the London News, Jan. 12.

It will be seen, by the notice which we republish from the *Gazette*, that Parliament, after the various prorogations of the vacation, is summoned to meet for the transaction of business on Thursday, the 3d day of February next. Three weeks to-morrow, then, will find us entering upon a session which will probably be the most exciting of any since the passing of the last Reform Bill. Ministers will probably not delay long the announcement of the provisions of their Reform bill, warned by the experience of last year of the dangers which attend postponement of important measures until "after Easter." In such a session as we are likely to have, independent members can hardly expect to gain for their propositions even the measure of time and attention to which private legislation is generally stinted. Nevertheless several honorable gentlemen give notice of bills and resolutions directed to specific reforms. Mr. Thomas Duncombe will ask leave to introduce a bill which, going to the root of the connection of Church and State, would transfer the freehold of the parish church to the representatives of the parish, in order to make it available to rate-payers generally. Sir Arthur Hallam Elton will submit resolutions in exactly the opposite direction, prohibiting church-rates, but confiding the maintenance of the parish church to the local clergy and laity of the Church of England, as a spiritual corporation, and the property in it to the incumbent and churchwardens. Mr. Samuel Warren will bring forward a bill on a subject much needing legislative intervention, the administration of criminal justice in our Courts of Quarter Sessions; and Mr. Dillwyn another, to raise up a most valuable class of institutions—our endowed schools—from their present state of collapse. Mr. James Wilson, late of the Treasury, is to move for a select Committee on the public debt, income and expenditure, "with the view of devising the best means of discharging, in time of peace, the obligations contracted in time of war." The high reputation of Mr. Wilson as a financier entitles us to expect that we shall not find him the advocate of ingenious schemes such as those by which before now the nation has contrived to deceive and impoverish itself. The surest way to keep down the burden of war debts is to keep clear of all unnecessary war. Sir De Lacy Evans has undertaken to draw attention to the neglected report of the Royal Commission on the sale and purchase of commissions in the army, and will ask for a vote condemning that system and calling for its abolition. These, with a Reform Bill and the various topics of foreign policy—the situation of Italy and the designs of her neighbors, the recent coercion of Portugal, the disturbed state of Servia and other portions of the Turkish Empire, our relations with Naples, the mission of a Special Commissioner to the Ionian Islands—with others which are pretty sure to arise as the Session advances, are signs of a coming Session which will not fail in any of the elements which can give interest to political deliberation.

France, Austria and England.

From the Spectator (Liberal.)

We are told that Austria is in a position to retaliate the defiance; that her army is in a magnificent condition—numerous, well appointed, well officered, its veterans, who had become somewhat superannuated, being replaced by young generals, with all the blood of the old heroes, and with the fire of youth; with the education of the day, and with the most impatient ambition to win their spurs. This is undoubtedly true; but let us observe that Austria is laboring under a phthisis of the cash-box, and that, however large her army might be, anything like an outbreak in the southern and eastern part of Europe would immediately give ample occupation to the same, on a broad field, and actually with a centrifugal movement. Should she be called upon for action in Italy, she will find it more necessary than ever to defend her ground in Servia; though she is at present refusing there the troops she can scarcely spare. The Hungarians would have another opportunity, with immense employment for a great Austrian army. The Wallachians would plunge into Roman or Russian adventures, and probably worry Austria on her frontier; Transylvania taking the same occasion to repay the "immense ingratitude" for services so valuable during the Hungarian war, so ignominiously forgotten afterwards. Poland is not dead yet. Bohemia and her Lutherans have for some time past been suffering an odious oppression that provoked strange thoughts of independence. Switzerland may not have relished French intrusion, but she is not in the pay of Austria. And Italy could alone employ three Austrian armies, in the north, the middle and the south. Vienna, therefore, is the centre of a vast circle, on eight or ten points of which active amusement could be given to a great and powerful army.

From the Examiner (Whig.)

In consideration of the Italian question, which wears every day a graver and more warlike aspect, there are two or three points upon which there can hardly exist much difference of opinion, or divided sentiment in England. In the first place there can be no doubt of the sincere and hearty sympathy of the British public with the Italian cause. It is the honest wish of ninety-nine Englishmen out of every hundred to see the blessings of constitutional liberty now enjoyed by the little kingdom of Sardinia extended to all the States of the Peninsula, under whatever form of tyranny they groan. The second point is implied in the first,—a prevailing and intense aversion to the despotism of Austria, especially as it has been exercised in her Lombardo-Venetian provinces. We have only to hope, if the rumors of war have any solid foundation, that it may prove more beneficial to Italy than the present appearances promise. At all events, as to this country, there can be no doubt that we are bound by the most obvious considerations of prudence, as well as by higher principles, to remain neutral, at least as long as only Italian affairs and interests are involved. As the *Times* truly says, "Austria can expect no help from England in a war waged for the maintenance of her Italian dominions; no statesman, whatever might be his views of the balance of power, would venture to make such a proposition to the popular branch of the Legislature."

From the John Bull (Conservative.)

What are we to do? The best and necessary course for England is, it seems to us, to keep out of the *imbroglio*, and for once to let the contending Powers settle it among themselves. For it is certain that if there be war, there also are chances of further war. The question to be decided on the plains of Lombardy may just now be the better government of the dominions of the Pope, but before the business has gone ten steps further it may be a totally different matter. The train which is put so carefully in motion may be thrown off the line. It is by no means sure that it will arrive at its destination. Nay, that destination is itself a mystery. We are by no means sure that even the independence of Italy is the goal of the French Emperor's ambition. Besides this, we are not quite certain that, in attacking Austrian dominion in Italy, which everybody assumes would be, if not is, the first point of the Emperor's designs, Napoleon III. would not meet with his match. The French Colonels are no doubt brave, the Gallic *sabreurs* intrepid: but there are Austrian colonels, and German and Hungarian *sabreurs*, who know how to fight shrewdly. Austria is cunning of fence, her army vast and full of spirit; her commanders, as well as the French generals, are thirsting for distinction. Even with the revolutionary energy of their earlier levies, with such generals as Augereau, Junot, Bessieres, Lannes and Massena, headed by the great Napoleon himself, the French had no easy task in over-running Italy. We may doubt whether they have such leaders now, while on the other hand the Austrian army is far better taught, armed, disciplined, and fed than it was during that celebrated campaign. The chances of war are much more equally distributed. The Austrians have no Aulic Council to frustrate the efforts of their soldiers; and it is very improbable, even on the bare theory of chances, that the errors of 1796 should be repeated in 1859. Success to the Austrians would be indeed glory and stability. To the ruling dynasty of France defeat would be ruin. At any rate, at this juncture, it is England's wisest course to adopt the side of neither. We should gain nothing either way.

From the Economist (Radical.)

It is clear enough to us that the marked regret publicly expressed by the Emperor at the New-Year's *levée*, that the relations of Austria and France are not all that they formerly were, is not an isolated or accidental act. Throughout the year—in the publication of Orsini's appeal to him on behalf of Italy—in his laborious advocacy of Moldavian and Wallachian, Montenegrin, and now of Servian freedom—in his emphatic attentions to Count Cavour—in the favor he showed to the cause even of religious freedom, when it was infringed by the religious bigotry of the Pope—and, last of all, in that fruitless endeavor—his regret over the fruitlessness of which was carefully and publicly marked by the expression of last Saturday to Baron Hubner—to effect a reform in the Roman States, the Emperor has pointedly appealed to the free party in Italy, and striven to make them look to him as their champion. The significance of so continuous and conspicuous a policy cannot be counteracted by a mere official announcement in the *Moniteur*, that there is no reason to apprehend any diplomatic rupture. We now know too well what those official announcements mean; that they are mere precautionary retreats after a bold move, intended to delay, and in some degree to modify, its effects—not any indication of a substantial change of policy. No doubt something may yet intervene to prevent the Emperor from carrying out the Italian policy which is obviously brooding in his mind; but at present no clear-sighted politician can evade the conviction that he is every day advancing nearer to a breach with Austria, and making an open effort to win the active coöperation of Piedmont and of the revolutionary party in the other Italian States. In such an event, we must again emphatically renew our warning that it will be the duty of England to stand aloof. Ally herself with Austria in an Italian quarrel she cannot, and would not. All England wishes for the withdrawal of the French and Italian troops from the neighborhood of Rome and Naples, in order that those evil Italian Governments may see themselves once more at the mercy of the people. At the same time England could not and would not ally herself with France to effect these objects, simply because we all know that no means for effecting them could well be more dangerous. Let France once take a strong grasp of the Italian Peninsula, and not only would the tyranny of Austria be exchanged for that of France, but, in all probability, Piedmont herself would be endangered. The sword that is despotic and treacherous at home, will be despotic and treacherous abroad. England ought to be neutral, and to watch from afar a contest in which she might eventually interpose with all the greater effect that she had been no party to the contract by which it was begun.

From the Continental Review (Liberal)

If war breaks out in Italy what is England to do? We think her course is plain. She could not think for a moment of actively aiding Austria so long as the only question at issue was the freedom of Italy. As little could she think of taking a part in the war, as an ally of France. We have had quite enough of alliances in which France reaps the glory, and we have to find the money and do the hard work. The notion also of England and France joining together to promote liberty is a chimera. If liberty in France means the Empire, we cannot help to spread a liberty so unlike what we mean by liberty. Nor can we again join France as champions of international law and of the rights of nations. Louis Napoleon has chosen to trample on international law, and to violate the first rights of independent nations by her conduct to Portugal. What England must do is to stand strictly neutral. If the Austrians, as is possible, provided they are not threatened by Russia in their rear, succeed in holding their own in Italy, we shall pity the Italians most sincerely, but we shall have no call to intervene. If the Austrians are driven out of Italy, then will be the time for England to come on the stage, and to insist, in conjunction with Prussia, that the war shall not be carried into Germany, and also that Italy shall be left to her own Princes and Governments according to her unfettered choice, and that she shall not merely change her masters and become the tool of France instead of the slave of Austria. We most heartily wish that the struggle between Austria and the Italians could be delayed until France is free. We dread the effect of Imperialism on the Italians after they have assumed a nominal independence. But we cannot disguise from ourselves that it is hard for desperate men to wait with the patience of a long-sighted policy. The struggle may come sooner than the best friends of Italy could wish. If it does come it will be the part of those friends to counteract the evil effects of this precipitation to the utmost of their power.

From the Observer (Whig.)

We see no good reason for England to interfere, though we very much fear she would be dragged into it somehow or other out of the watching position which is so sensibly assigned to her in the event of a merely continental war. We cordially agree in this sentiment, although we are as far as possible from the recreant and craven policy that commands peace at any price, even at the cost of dishonor. Such a policy is as dangerous as it would be disgraceful. Although we agree that England should should be slow of entering into such a quarrel, we have no fears that she would comport herself nobly, once being in. But she can well afford to be calm, though not indifferent, until or unless her own interests or the cause of freedom be menaced nearly, or that some ascendancy should be established dangerous to the general safety. Of all things she is not commissioned to fight on the side of the tyrants of Lombardy, of Naples, or of Rome. There should be no mistake about this, first or last. Her sword will never be unsheathed on that side, neither need it be rashly cast into the scale on the other. But if the aid of her wise and benevolent counsels be required, we trust they will be found, as before, on the side of the weak and the oppressed, and that all her great and undoubted influence will be cordially exercised in favor of moderate and well-balanced freedom and of enlightened and liberal rule.

From the Tablet (Catholic.)

If the Emperor of the French really "regrets," as he himself declares, that "the relations between the Governments of Austria and France are not so good as they were," why does not he mend them? "The words of His Imperial Majesty," says the *Univers*, "will cause regret in all who see in the alliance between France and Austria a pledge of European peace, and a barrier against revolutionary undertakings." But why should His Imperial Majesty employ such words, or entertain such sentiments as they express? What has Austria done, or what is Austria doing, that should cause this menacing announcement? There is no Government in Europe more entitled to the admiration and sympathy of all wise and good men than this very Austrian Government, which, under the youthful and exemplary Emperor, has set an example to the world of protecting and assisting the good, and resisting and repressing the bad. Under the Emperor of Austria, the Catholic Church has been set free in his dominions. If the Emperor of the French is unwilling, from fear of new Orsini plots, to remain exposed to the dagger of the assassin, or the hand-grenades of the conspirator, and, therefore, wishes to discontinue his protection of the Holy See, and chooses to abandon the glorious post which the eloquence of Montalembert persuaded the French Republic to undertake, let him retire from Rome. No one will be entitled to complain; but let him not make the desertion of the Holy See by Austria a condition of his policy; let him not insist on making his own prudence, or his own timidity, the measure of the steadfastness or the devotion of the knightly heir of Hapsburg. The new year has opened gloomily, and revolutionists and desperadoes, stock-jobbers and gamblers in the funds, kindle with ill-omened excitement, and flatter themselves at the prospect before them. We hope and believe that they will be disappointed.

France and Austria.

From La Presse.

The words addressed by the Emperor to M. de Hubner, which have caused so much excitement in Europe, have really done nothing more than give conspicuous expression to a discord which has been growing up ever since the Congress of Paris, and which was visible in germ at that time.

This discord refers to several points. The majority of the Congress wished for the free navigation of the Danube, and had decreed it as a principle. Austria did not formally object, but she hastened to conclude a private treaty with the riparian States which practically annulled the principle that had been proclaimed, and which she undertook to make paramount to the sovereign will of the Congress.

France, in perfect harmony with England, Russia, Prussia and Piedmont, insisted upon the union of the Danubian Principalities, and the establishment of a really independent State under the nominal sovereignty of the Porte, which might put an end to the chronic anarchy that desolates those fertile countries. Austria was grievously opposed to this settlement. She worked upon the vanity of the Porte, and probably upon the cupidity of the Turkish officials, which delights in the liberality of candidates for the office of Hospodar. She availed herself of the dissatisfaction felt by some English statesmen at the premature termination of the Crimean war. And, in the meanwhile, her writers set forth a theory, learned, of course, after the German fashion, and bent to prove that the Principalities belong of right to Austria.

Whilst these theorists were scribbling, Austrian men of deeds were acting. The elections through which the Roumain people were to have spoken their wishes to Europe, were so shamefully perverted by the violence of the Caimacan Vogoride, the devoted friend of Austria, that they had to be annulled and begun all over again.

And now, that France through her love of peace has consented to renounce the immediate union of the Principalities, and to be satisfied with the assertion of the principle in the Roumain Constitution, Austria, openly revolting against the decision of the Congress which granted her only an incomplete victory, is prosecuting her intrigues in Moldo-Wallachia; and has even dared to refuse the *visa* of her Consuls to passports signed by the now official and recognized authorities of the "United Provinces."

Italy, too, had occupied the attention of the Congress; and with the reserve appropriate to the character of that important assembly, it had been publicly established that Italy was in a situation threatening to the peace of Europe; that the will of the people demanded reforms which the Government refused, and that the discussion between the governors and the governed was full of menaces and anxiety for the future. In Lombardo-Venetia, Italians by heart and race submit with an ever-increasing repugnance to the Austrian yoke. There is another power, too, in the Peninsula, over which the influence of the Cabinet of Vienna is exercised in a not less prejudicial manner. We mean the Court of Rome.

The Pope has long been governing his people in a way which proves that his "Kingdom is not of this world." The finances, the administration, the Courts of law, public education, are all carried on in a narrow and pitiful spirit, which subordinates civil and political interests to religious interests, well or ill understood. The result of all this is, that the Papal Government has become a living impossibility. Since 1831 European diplomacy, including the diplomacy of Austria, has been lavishing counsels on this subject, to which no heed has been paid. In 1848 Pius IX., who had dragged all Italy into revolution by putting himself at the head of the Italian crusade, forgot that he was a sovereign to remember that he was a Pope. From that day Rome has had no sovereign. The Pope has no independent life of his own as a ruler; he has become the mere instrument of those whose protection prolongs his artificial existence.

In interposing against the Roman Republic, in taking upon herself the heaviest portion of the work, in replacing him upon the throne, in lending him the gratuitous aid of her soldiers, France had reason to expect that her voice and her advice would be listened to. But moral affinities are stronger than past services. Austria, which has done nothing for the Pope, is the only power whose influence he acknowledges. France has lost her pains in gratuitously lending her armies. Austria, which insists on payment for her occupation, and which every year draws from an exhausted country eight millions for that purpose, alone inspires friendship and confidence. And this is justice. While, in fact, revolutionary France admits the liberty of instruction, Austria signs a concordat with Rome which places the surveillance of education, and even the censorship of books in the hands of the clergy. Thus Rome may accept the aid of France, but her heart is with Austria. Austria, the friend, sustains her in her resistance to urgent reforms, and not only becomes an obstacle to the relief which the Roman people might have looked for, but by affording a starting point for the senseless illusions of retrogression, acts, through the high dignitaries of the Romish clergy, upon the intelligence of all catholicism. Is it to be believed that if the Pope had ceased to reckon the help which Austria, as an Italian Power, gives or can give him, he would have sanctioned in his States such a scandal as the Mortara affair? Is it to be believed that he would tolerate, that he would encourage in France, such an exaggerated policy of restoration as that of which the *Univers* is the organ, and which at a given day would be capable of disseminating over our country, and especially over the clergy, the most frightful evils?

The *Univers* is perfectly consistent. All its foreign policy turns upon the idea, happily impossible, of an alliance between France and Austria. Such an alliance is absurd, since France would thereby abandon the spirit of '89, which is her very life, and because, in allying herself with Austria, which rules the Pope, France, a spiritual vassal of the Pope, for a portion of her population, could only take a subservient rank. But the idea of the *Univers* is curious, as an indication of the logical development of the positions. The *Univers*, in showing what it expects, demonstrates to us what we should avoid.

The causes of difference between France and Austria, it is easy to see, are numerous and profound. They belong not to transitory accident, but to contrary and enduring tendencies. Austria, indeed, since the peace of Paris, has succeeded Russia as chief of the retrograde party in Europe. By the construction of her railways, by her treaties of commerce—above all, by the emancipation of her peasantry, Russia has entered into the orbit of European civilization. At the same time she has been extending her action even in the extreme East, and entering more and more upon the real duty assigned to her in the nature of things—that of receiving light from Europe to disseminate it in Asia. During the same time, Austria, by a sort of unfortunate affinity, has been making herself the intimate ally of Turkey and the Pope, the two most infirm Powers in the world, and counselling them, not for their benefit, but for her own. While France has been seeking to induce the two chiefs of Catholicism and Islamism to listen to the voice of moderation and the counsels of modern civilization, Austria has been struggling to maintain them in their prejudices, their blindness, and their retrocessive tendencies. It is, therefore, natural and inevitable that, in laboring for the emancipation of the Christians of the East and of the Latin race in Italy, France should meet Austria always in her way.

Now it must be understood that that natural opposition of views and tendencies is singularly aggravated by the events which seem to be in preparation in Italy. In less than ten years after the heroic but unfortunate attempt of 1848, the Italians, encouraged by the spectacle of the flourishing institutions of Piedmont, are again agitated, and are expressing, with an energy which no longer takes pains to conceal itself, their horror of the Austrian yoke. It must be remembered that if a movement were to take place in Lombardy, Piedmont would be invincibly drawn into it. Should then this event present itself, could France remain a simple spectator? For our part, we do not believe it. Not only do the sympathies of France, loudly manifested constitute a sort of engagement towards Italy, but it seems to us that in neglecting such an opportunity of emancipating forever a sister race to our own, and which has twice gloriously marked its footsteps in history, France would be false to her generous mission, and would suffer to escape the occasion to resolve, for her advantage and that of all Europe in common, many great questions of contemporary policy.

The *Moniteur* informed us yesterday that nothing in the diplomatic relations authorizes the fears to which the language of the Emperor had served as a pretext. But it must not be forgotten that, equally with diplomatic relations, there are events which from one moment to another may greatly modify the aspect of the position. We believe then that the wisest course under present circumstances is to look coolly in the face the gravest events that might present themselves. This is indeed what we mean next to do, and it may be that, as a result of such consideration, the risks which France would have to run have nothing in them, after all, to justify the excessive susceptibility of certain imaginations. Such a country as France must love Peace, of whose benefits she knows so well how to avail herself; but it is not necessary that she should beyond measure fear a war which would inspire, not the love of sterile glory nor the thirst of conquest, but the object of opening a way for the expansion of the principles of '89, and of running the European equilibrium upon bases more solid than those which the volcanic ebullitions of an oppressed people periodically give out every ten years.

The War Panic in Europe—The Speech of Victor Emmanuel.

From the London Times, Jan. 11.

This is a moment of supense, when the words of Sovereigns are substantive events. The opening of the Sardinian Chambers has been expected with an anxiety in no respect warranted by the power or intrinsic importance of that kingdom. But we all hoped to read in the speech of the King of Sardinia some gloss upon the words of the Emperor of the French, and some indication of the policy to be pursued by France towards Austria. If Sardinia shows a determination to break the public peace it can only be in the conviction, more or less well founded, that France is prepared to protect her in her enterprise. Sardinia defying Austria would be as a pigmy provoking a giant. So insensate a policy is not to be attributed to any sane Government. However incautious, or even intemperate, the King may sometimes have appeared, there is strong evidence that he has, upon this occasion, only spoken so much as was permitted to him to speak. It is even currently reported that the draught of the document was carefully settled at Paris, and that the paper went back to Turin much modified in tone. We may take it that the speech just delivered by the King of Sardinia is a speech which has the approval of the Emperor of the French.

Regarding it in this light it is not so peaceful in its tone as the friends of tranquillity might desire. It would be a temperate and moderate speech for the King who not long ago told his officers that they might prepare for active service in the Spring, but it is not reassuring if we are to read it in connexion with those words spoken on New-Year's Day, and with the ambiguous explanation put forth in the *Moniteur*. "The political horizon is not clear," says the Sardinian Sovereign. In what quarter, then, broods the storm? What European Power threatens the independence of this King's subjects? Do the inhabitants of Lombardy seek to annex Piedmont in the interest of their Austrian masters? Or does the Army of Occupation at Milan cast eyes of covetousness upon Turin or Genoa? Whence comes the storm which Sardinia fears, or who holds that future which Sardinia "awaits with firmness?" The Power that is determined upon a quarrel need not look far out and sweep the horizon for indications of an enemy. If it were the wish of Sardinia only to hold her own, her small horizon is clear enough. But we are told that she looks not for a secure, but for a fortunate future. "Her policy is based on justice and love of its country's liberty." This should be a strictly defensive policy, unless the King of Sardinia interprets the word "country" in a sense different from that placed upon it by the treaties he professes to respect. If by the word "country" he means Italy, then, indeed, we understand what that policy must be which is based on a love of Italian liberty. Such a policy must be a policy of conquest. It is a policy which would rule all Italy from Turin. It is a policy which would make Milan, and Florence, and Naples, and even Rome herself, departmental cities, sending Deputies to a metropolis which is scarcely more Italian than Nice or Toulon. This might tend to the expansion of the liberty of Italy; it might mitigate the stringency of the Bourbon tyranny in Naples; it might infuse some energy into the anile burlesque of government that obtains in the States of the Church; it might, perhaps, improve, although this is rather doubtful, the present condition of Tuscany; but is it possible to compass?—is it a project so capable of realization as to be worth a general European war? Is it possible that it could be realized by the agency of France and Russia; and, if it were realized, could it last? Would Austria endure it? Would Naples submit to it? Would Rome for a moment listen to it? It would rather reduce Italy to the state in which that peninsula was when Æneas landed on its shores. It would only produce a chaos out of which the battling elements should eventually make new combinations. We might consent to go back to the days of our boyhood, when, with our heads full of Livy and our hearts full of Horace, we remembered the glories of the Republic, and drank in the voluptuous literature of the early Empire. But the key-note of all that sentiment was Rome, not Turin. Eighteen hundred years is a long period, even in the history of Italy. Wave after wave of different families of the great human kind have advanced, with more or less force, upon that interesting soil, and have, to a greater or to a less depth, covered the whole surface of what was once a nation—even as the *débris* of ages have buried the old Forum and have choked up Ostium. In Italy's best days her nationality was never pure. Since then great powers have risen and have fallen, and there are traditions, far more recent and more powerful than those of the Empire, which divide Venice from Genoa and Naples from Turin almost as distantly as Milan from Vienna. It is not enough to overcome the great improbability that France and Russia are honestly desirous to create a great constitutional Power; we must go further—we must believe that the fragments of races which never yet were united should now unite under a distant and scarcely recognized Italian Power; and that Rome should be content with a nationality under the rule of Transalpine Gaul. Every Englishman has sympathies with Italy. As the King of Sardinia says in the speech upon which we are now commenting, "Piedmont is great in the councils of Europe on account of the principles it represents and the sympathies it inspires;" but our sympathies must be a little under the control of our reason. England will never by act or counsel interfere to impede any effort that may be made towards the overthrow of the evil Government that now afflicts Italy; but we may and we must regret to see the general peace of Europe broken for projects which appear to savor only of ambition, and to tend only to strengthen despotism. We cannot see the end; but we can see enough to feel convinced that what the Emperors of France and Russia wish cannot be what we should wish.

"Let us," says the King of Sardinia "resolutely await the decrees of Providence." There is small philosophy in this. Resolutely or irresolutely, we must equally be governed by those decrees. Some small parson, when he advertises he is about to preach, is so condescending as to interpolate by the words "*Deo volente*" a license to Providence to interfere with the arrangement. We have always thought that this reservation would be very ridiculous if it were not rather impious. The question, however, is, not what Providence may decree, for that we cannot fathom, but what steps the King of Sardinia is about to take within the limits of his own human free will. We must, acting upon the assumption that he is a sane man, believe that he will do nothing except so far as he is supported by France; and we must further believe that France will not go beyond a menace, unless she is supported by Russia. But Russia is not impatient for war; she has at present internal troubles to distract her councils, and, whatever strength of hatred there may be in her recent grudge against Austria, it is scarcely sufficient to induce her to break up the absolute sovereignties of Europe into hostile powers, and to destroy their force by internecine conflicts.

But, whatever may be the policy of France or the tendencies of Russia, or the ambition of Piedmont, our course of action is plain. We have only to look on and watch the result. In a period of profound peace, and at a time when armed force is irresistible, and is all arrayed under the command of absolute Sovereigns, any insurrection for merely popular objects is obviously absurd. He must be a very shallow dupe who can suppose that the great military powers are about to fight for the restoration of long-lost liberties and long-lost nationalities. There can be no reason that we should spend one coin or waste one life to support the Popedom, or to protect the throne of the King of Naples, or to continue the hard and unnatural rule of the Austrians in Lombardy. It is barely possible that any change in Italy can be for the worse. It is scarcely likely that any change produced by France and Russia can be for the better. This is not the help, nor are these the defenders, we have looked for. We live in days in which we are asked to believe in strange things, but it is too great a demand upon human credulity to ask our faith in a Tory Ministry shaping a Democratic Reform bill, and an alliance of despotic Sovereigns busy in building up a Constitutional Monarchy.

American Intrigues in San Domingo.

From the Paris Presse, Jan. 8.

The United States desire to rule in the Antilles. They crave possession of Cuba; they seek a footing upon the island of Hayti and the Dominican Government has hitherto favored their pretensions. It is therefore the interest of France, England and Spain, to place the entire island in the hands of the negroes, whose antipathy for the American Union, that foster-mother of Slavery, would supply the most reliable security.

Such is the opinion we have already enunciated in our issue of Jan. 4. The *Patrie* has another way of looking at the business, as it is perfectly entitled to; but it has tried to sustain it by positive facts, and there it goes wrong. We proceed to show it:

"We are able to assert, in the most positive manner," says that journal, "that far from being disposed to enter into negotiations with the United States, the Dominican Government has repeatedly presented proofs to the contrary. Recognizing the importance of the magnificent bay of Samana, the United States offered the Dominican Government, through the instrumentality of General Cazneau, to pay it ten millions of francs for the right of establishing a coal and naval dépôt at Samana. The offer was flatly refused."

The *Patrie* adds that the Government of Santana has not the slightest desire to cede to the United States any portion whatever of its soil.

This presentation of the question is but a protracted blunder, and it is easy to reëstablish the truth, which the *Patrie*, unconsciously, has so strangely altered.

In 1854, three American men-of-war, one of which was the sloop *Cyane*, on its return from the bombardment of Greytown, made their appearance in the harbor of San Domingo, which they presently left to go to the Bay of Samana, with the openly-avowed intention of establishing there a station for the American Navy, and of erecting a fort. While they were completing their reconnaissance of the bay, General Cazneau, provided with plenary power from the American Government, entered into negotiations with Santana, President of the Dominican Republic, and scattered money about him with a lavish hand. He was commissioned to conclude a treaty with the Dominican Government that should secure to the United States an important position on the Bay of Samana, or, in other words, the possession of that bay, so admirably adapted for a centre of American operations against Cuba, Porto Rico, and the rest of the Antilles. Santana entered readily into his views, concluded the treaty, affixed his signature, and submitted it for ratification to the Dominican Congress.

M. Maxime Reybaud, our Consul at Porte-au-Prince, an energetic and intelligent man, set out upon receiving this news, and arriving at San Domingo, succeeded in influencing the members of Congress to refuse the desired ratification. He warned them, as M. Paul Dhormoys well says in his new work upon Hayti, that if the treaty were accepted, the Republic would have to defend itself single-handed against an invasion of Soulouque; and care was also taken to show them that the plenipotentiary of the Union had omitted to ply them with the same argument which had secured the friendship of the President and the Ministers. Mr. Cazneau thereupon returned to the United States.

Santana was still hopeful of giving satisfaction to American interests. He obtained from Congress a cession of the island of Saona, situated on the South-west Coast, upon the pretext of establishing there a vast enterprise upon his own private account. He desired in fact to give to the United States this important point of the Coast, and accordingly he made it over immediately to an American Company, of which Mr. Cazneau was the head. At the same time he concluded with Mr. Elliot, Commercial Agent of the United States at San Domingo, a treaty of commerce and friendship, which was sanctioned by the Dominican Congress. Cazneau soon returned with a numerous company to take possession of Saona. Congress discovered that it had been imposed upon, and a lively dissatisfaction arose against Santana, who, in view of the hostile attitude of the population, judged it prudent to withdraw from power, which was forthwith intrusted to Baez, recalled from exile.

We have thus stated the facts upon which our opinion rests. They are derived from the most authentic sources. The Dominican Republic has again fallen into the greedy hands of Santana, devoted as he is, heart and soul to American views, and are we not justified in anticipating a new bargain between him and the Government at Washington.

This apprehension will appear still more reasonable, when we remember that the insurrection of the past year, directed against Santana and Valverde, has been openly favored by the United States, who have supplied the insurgents with the arms and munitions of which they have had need. M. Maxime Reybaud has taken the same view of the question with ourselves. He no longer represents France in Hayti; but being at St. Thomas at the moment Santana became the arbiter of the destinies of the Dominican Republic, he hastened at once to San Domingo to induce the people and Santana himself to submit to the Emperor Soulouque. Thus, M. Reybaud, throughout his long mission at Port-au-Prince, the defender, against all comers, of Dominican independence. The fear we have alluded to could alone have suggested to M. Reybaud so grave a change of policy.

We may add, that the finances of the Dominican Republic are entirely ruined; that the paper money of the Republic has, so to speak, no other value than that of the mere paper: that anything like a foreign loan is out of the question. Santana must forthwith find himself face to face with fearful embarrassments and inextricable difficulties. In such circumstances will he not be led naturally to negotiate a new treaty with the United States, which shall have the effect of momentarily filling his exhausted treasury?

If the *Patrie* needs any farther arguments we may also add, that according to correspondence received by the last mail from the Antilles, Gen. Cazneau, as soon as the news of the restoration of Santana was received in the United States, proceeded at once to San Domingo. Is not the presence of Cazneau at San Domingo sufficiently suggestive?

The Nicaragua Canal—Progress of M. Belly's Project.

The Paris correspondence of the *Indépendance Belgé* writes:

"You may have observed that the public has been much interested for some days past in the various combinations to which the affair of the Nicaragua Canal has given rise. It is well known that in the outset the exclusively French initiative of the enterprise excited the susceptibility of the North Americans, who apprehended, on the part of the Canal Company, restrictive measures to the profit of European interests, and to the detriment of the merchant marine of the Union. But a reaction in favor of the operation seems to have taken place in the American mind ever since the merchants of the Union have become assured that the organic Committee have decided to admit the financial resources of England, France and the United States on the footing of equality, and that the principal traders and shipping merchants of New-York will figure by equal right in the Council of administration.

The Organic Committee, by placing the canal beneath the patronage of France, England, and the United States, and by enlisting in its administration the scientific, political and financial notorieties of Europe and America, will attempt to realize all there is of truth and practicability in the idea of an alliance of international interests, and of Governments. Besides the Active 'Council of Administration,' which will be charged with the conduct of operations, the Society will be placed under the high patronage of an 'Honorary Council,' composed of the greatest living personages, such as Alexander von Humboldt, Elie de Beaumont, of the French Institute; Sir Roderick Murchison, of the Royal Academy of London; Lieutenant Maury, Director of the Naval Observatory at Washington; Michel Chevalier, Councilor of State, and Member of the French Institute; M. Jomard, of the Institute; M. de Castellanos, an opulent diplomatist, a native of Cuba; to whom there will be added sundry other distinguished names of the two worlds.

M. Von Humboldt, yielding to a sense of modesty, would only consent to enter the Honorary Council as a simple counselor *ex aequo* with Messrs. Murchison and Elie de Beaumont; but his colleagues, at a recent meeting composed of members present at Paris, agreed unanimously in naming the venerable Nestor of science President of the Honorary Council of Nicaragua; an office, by the way, involving no material responsibility. The Organic Committee of the Canal, it is added, has, at its latest conferences, concluded the discussion of the statutes of the anonymous International Society.

If we may credit those who are placed in a position to know, it would appear from the actual state of the negotiations about the business, that the majority of the Committee are disposed to treat with some of the great financial houses for the negotiation of shares, while a minority incline to a public subscription. The statutes are looked for with impatience."

SALVADOR.

Description of a New City—Letter from the British Consul.

We have received the following interesting description of a new city in Salvador, from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General there, W. G. Foote, Esq.:

Sonsonate, Sunday, 26th December, 1858.

Santa Tecla, or Neuva San Salvador, which was a mere desert in 1854, is fast growing into a city, and will probably be the most populous in the Republic in a few years. It owes its origin to the late disastrous earthquake, which, as you may remember, destroyed in a few seconds the city of San Salvador. It approximates more closely to the volcano of San Salvador than the ancient city; but it seems that the shocks of earthquakes are scarcely felt in the plain; hence the richer portion of the inhabitants of the Antigua conceived the idea of building retreats at that place, and in a style approximating closely to the European.

The plain of Santa Tecla is situated on the south side of the volcano, at an attitude of 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by beautiful green hills on all sides. It is distant about six leagues from the port of Libertad, three from San Salvador, and fifteen from Sonsonate.

It is well ventilated by the fresh, cool breezes, which, passing through the gorges of the surrounding mountains, sweep through its whole extent, and at the same time, from its elevation, it is favorable for the culture of European flowers and vegetables. The approach to the new city, whether from the Antigua or from Sonsonate, is very beautiful. The clean-looking whitewashed houses and green window blinds recall to the mind of the traveler the new houses which spring up so magically in the North, and when you add the bracing, cool air, you feel a buoyancy of spirits seldom experienced in other portions of Central America.

The nights are positively cold, and a pair of warm blankets are necessary to make all snug. In the few gardens just commenced, I observed English peas and beans in blossom, also radishes, parsnips, lettuce, turnips,—in fact, all the culinary products of Europe, while a few have devoted their attention to roses and other flowers.

The best proof of the sanitary properties of the climate of Santa Tecla may be observed in the rosy cheeks of the children, who seem to thrive enormously well there.

There is but one drawback, and that, in a tropical climate, is a very serious one, viz: The scarcity of water. For drinking purposes and the expenditure of a household, sufficient can be obtained; but the dwellers in tropical climates require something more. The morning bath cannot be dispensed with, hence it is necessary to ride about a league before this luxury can be obtained. The inhabitants, however, have resolved to convey water in pipes from a stream in the neighborhood, at an estimated cost of some $20 000; and, perhaps, before a year passes, water will be conveyed into the *patios* of the houses.

There are now built and in the course of construction some 250 houses in Santa Tecla, a few of them two stories in height, and all built with great taste under the superintendence of an enterprising German, Mr. Holter.

The lands in the city and neighborhood have been laid out in lots, and granted by the Government under the following conditions, viz: Sufficient ground for a town lot about 100 yards square, on condition that the grantee erect a house upon it. In the neighborhood, a lot of about twenty acres is granted on condition that the grantee plants two-thirds of the whole in coffee. The only payment is a species of *censo*, or tax of fifty cents yearly for each lot. In this manner nearly the whole of the lots have been taken up, and a good foundation laid for the future prosperity of the new city.

Any individual wishing to invest a small capital in Cotton, Sugar, or Coffee planting, can procure lands beyond the precincts of the city at a most reasonable rate, and at the same time they may choose the climate to suit them, from 60° F. to 70° F.—the range of the thermometer being from 60° to 70° F. in the shade; seldom higher.

I would most certainly recommend a tour in Central America to the wonder seeking public, as the most interesting now accessible to them. There the artist could revel in scenery of the most picturesque description, combining not only the peculiar features of Switzerland, but also the magnificent effect of tropical and volcanic countries. While I am writing, the volcano of Izalco is amusing itself by growling and roaring, with an explosion at intervals like the discharge of heavy cannons.

Now that steam communication has been regularly established along the coast, the New-Yorker might leave his country house and find himself transported in twenty days to the foot of one of the most active volcanoes in the world, and in the midst of scenes which would no doubt leave a lasting impression on his mind.

I have no news of any kind to give you this month, excepting that the cholera now and then carries off the unwary. The timid, the sickly and the dissipated are the principal sufferers.

My samples of cotton sent to Manchester have been classed at "very good," worth 8 pence per lb. The consequence is, that growers are preparing to plant largely next year. W. G. F.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Sketches and Glimpses of Men and Women at the Capital—An Evening at the White House and a Senatorial Ball.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1859.

The President's reception last Tuesday night had an overflowing attendance, and the man who hires the privilege of keeping the cloak-room must, in consequence, have done a rushing business. It is suggested, however, by a Down-East Congressman, that Mr. B. might make a better thing of it if he employed his own men at a fixed salary, and arranged a couple of patent self-locking money-boxes on the counter, into which the half dollars and dollars might be dropped by liberal guests. The same economical genius also suggests that the cloaks, coats, shawls, hats, caps, bonnets, raglans and talmas left behind in the excitement and crush of leaving, should be taken possession of by the Marshal of the District, and sold as a kind of nest-egg for the Cuban purchase, or be specially appropriated by act of Congress to the relief of the veterans of 1812.

As to the number who attended the last reception your correspondent can make no satisfactory estimate, not having been landed on the White House steps until nearly 10 o'clock, and then quitting as soon as possible for a less distinguished but more edacious and bibacious engagement elsewhere. Getting out of the carriage, and surrendering coat and hat to the "man who hires" as aforesaid, the writer was ushered through several richly-furnished parlors into the room of state, at the door of which he found Mr. Buchanan on vigorous hand-shaking duty. "One of my constituents, Sir," said a friendly Congressman; "this is Mr. Nobody, Mr. President, the man in my district who most heartily coincides in your Lecompton policy." Our Chief Magistrate gave a gracious smile, and the tight-fitting silver kid on your correspondent's hand touched the snowy kid (rather long in the fingers) on the hand of our beloved and illustrious ruler. Some ladies then were led up, to whom—as he always is to women—the President was peculiarly affable; and the writer plunged on through yellow rooms and blue rooms, (a perfect cholera morbus of drapery and furniture,) until he at last gained standing ground in the immense east drawing-room, where the Marine Band of this place was discoursing some excellent but rather astounding music.

Of the male animals congregated here, we had, of course, the usual variety. We had tall men and short men; men in uniform, and men in evening dress; men with beards, and men without beards; bald-headed men, and men with spectacles; diplomatists and doctors; pale dandies, and rubicund dining-out men; officers of the army and navy, Senators, Governors, Congressmen, journalists, contractors, public paupers, or officials, Cabinet Ministers and Pike County people, lobby agents, and Judges in all stages of impeachment; together with the unspeakable conglomeration of representatives from Bedlam; long-haired men and fuzzy-haired men; men with extensive shirt-collars, and men prudently careful to conceal their linen, or want of linen, beneath a charitable scarf.

Of the gentler sex we had countless and some very magnificent delegations. Ladies lovely as Eve, and a good deal fonder of apples; ladies queenlike and housewifely; ladies of an elevated "Sairey Gamp" pattern, and ladies plumed and pallid, with small ears balanced on jewels, and their white arms flashing back a golden echo to the opulence of ornament on each inviting bust. There were girls from the Western States, with black and blue cotton velvet bodies sitting uneasily on hapless and hoopless thin merino skirts; women painted in various modes—by health, by tipple and by rouge; a dozen or two girls from Pike County, with faces so white and powdered that one might imagine their anxious mothers, in the absence of any other toilette, had dipped them, head-first, into a barrel of the best Genesee; old and young, short and tall, fat and skinny women and girls, with insane botanical exhibitions tangled up and running astray over a scanty sub-soil of heavily pomaded curls, braids, plaits, ringlets, bands, wreaths and other insane devices for making the "five small loaves and a few fishes" of deficient hair give satisfaction to the multitude.

There was a hum and a stir in the great east drawing-room; an excessive commingling of voices, odors and expressions; infinite jest and criticism on passing topics and toilettes; a glare of light and mirrors, a surfeit of brass music and heat; a thousand recognitions of people we had met last Summer at Cape May, Saratoga, Sharon Springs and the other watering-places; a buzz of uneasy politics and—not even the ham sandwiches and lager-bier of your New-York "Tea-room" to remind us that the "Pike County people" had all come in expectation of a sumptuous supper?

Of Miss Lane, who received in the same room with her punctilious uncle, I have not spoken in this hurried description, as it was my good fortune to meet her later in the night, under circumstances admitting a much better and more pleasing picture.

Regaining the carriage after a tedious half hour's delay on the steps, and another series of small "appeals" to the ill-dressed and not over-courteous servants of the White House, your correspondent was soon landed at the mansion of Senator Gwin, where, in the eight or ten rooms thrown open on different floors, the very *crême de la crême* of Washington society was gathered together, and in the fullest flush of its bewildering performances.

Of the host and hostess, full mention has been made in a previous letter, and it need only be added that the lady in her toilette of white velvet, point lace, white feathers and brilliant jewelry, was a worthy representative of the Golden State. The Senator did the honors of his position with easy and cordial dignity; and only for the architectural mistake in the smallness of the rooms or, more properly, but for the hospitable mistake in the extent of the invitations, the ball would have presented no drawback even to the most captious and predetermined caviler.

The rooms are gorgeously furnished with a strong smack of California in their profusion of gilding, mirrors, Sevres china, rose and ebony woods, white and colored marbles, red velvets and astonishing carpets. The ball-room, with its costly finish, variegated pillars and waxed floor, looked extremely pretty, but was rather too small for so vast a congregation—only containing three sets of the "Lancers" and some fifty or sixty "wall flowers" and "dumb-waiters," who insisted on remaining fixtures where their presence was not desirable.

In the front parlor, on the right, two more sets of the Lancers had been extemporized, in the first of which stood Miss Lane, whose toilet of pure white, with no other ornament than a small pearl brooch and chain of pearls coiled four or five times round a graceful neck, was in excellent harmony with the fair, calm, regular face and easy Saxon figure of the wearer. Her *vis-a-vis* was Mrs. Secretary Thompson, a very fine-looking, good-natured blonde, enjoying good health, an easy conscience, and with a thousand acres of "Indian reserve" filtered down with the point flounces of her unspeakable dress.

In the back parlor, the wall-flowers and lookers-on again interfered materially with the space endeavored to be kept clear for those amatory gyrations known as the "fancy dances." Far outflew the centrifugal flounces, dear heads rested tenderly on black broadcloth with male shoulder-blades inside, and our young friends who ventured on the saltatory in this department had as much opportunity as the wall-flowers and dumb-waiters aforesaid would permit for the display of their natural and acquired gracefulness. It was doubtless a healthful exercise for those engaged therein, inasmuch as the young gentlemen who partook thereof soon after displayed extraordinary appetites in the small supper rooms overhead.

In the grand reception-room on the left stood, sat and sauntered a galaxy of female beauty, wealth, taste and talent, from which, unhappily, owing to want of space, only a few bright particular stars can be singled out for especial homage. Leaning against a pillar, and looking pleasantly on the passing scene, stood a lady known to me in former days as the bewitching BELL CASS; but a mutual friend had to make me acquainted with the present Baroness VAN LIMBOURG. Not so gay as in the olden time, when we frolicked together through many a golden Summer, but more sedate, more tranquil, and perhaps more attractive than ever in the repose and tempered gayety of her always exquisite expression. The softest, yet most observing eyes in the scene, and one of the most delicate natures.

In front of a large mirror, and sometimes throwing pardonable glances through half-shut eyes towards that ceaseless flatterer, the beautiful Mrs. DUNCAN, of Natchez, gave audience to her numerous admirers. A belle of world-wide celebrity for many years, her altar is already decorated by abler and perhaps more appreciative hands.

In the midst of a crowd of notables, and captivating all by her many graces of feature, wit, person and Parisian toilet, is Mrs. OSCAR COLES, of New-York, the latest, and one of the brightest acquisitions to the society of the Capital. With features delicately pure and classic, her vivacity and conversation support the position to which her beauty is entitled.

A perfect picture of diamonds, amiability, good health, good humor, and good dressing, the fair and frank Mrs. HOOVER moves merrily round, and the smiles in her dimpled cheeks seem contagious as a clergyman's yawn while the choristers are singing.

To Mrs. Governor BROWN allusion was made in a preceding letter, and therefore less need be said in this. For the pleasantest moments of his visit full many a stranger is indebted to her genial tastes and graceful hopitality. Courteous, warm-hearted, and with no other pride than a proper one in her husband's success, she is a model of the domestic virtues and attractions in a city where such models are needed.

Mrs. BARRY HAYS, of Philadelphia, wore a very exquisite costume, and looked gentle enough for a novice about taking leave of an unworthy world, but restrained by too many tender sympathies with the pain her absence would create.

Mrs. BASS, of Louisiana, produced a decided sensation. Young, and a widow, very comely, and above the medium height, the reputation of her immense wealth—variously stated as between fifty and ninety thousand dollars a year—might be reckoned by an admirer one of her least attractions. The lady's maiden name, I am given to understand, was BATE, so the pun is too obvious for mention, though it might be a bass-relief to the smooth dullness of this letter, as her fortune most assuredly would be to any poor, suffering bachelor.

Mrs. Senator CRITTENDEN looked uncommonly well, and is in admirable preservation. Her toilette combined simplicity with splendor, and her gracious manners would well fit her even for a more exalted station.

Mrs. Senator THOMPSON, in white with borders of pink roses meandering down her costly dress, appeared to excellent advantage; as also did Mrs. Senator TOOMBS, a dark-eyed, pleasant looking matron, with a capital attitude and aptitude for sitting serenely on a sofa.

On the ottoman, with Lady NAPIER, and in conversation too often intruded upon by male human bores, sat Mrs. HORACE F. CLARK, the wife of your rebellious and successfully rebellious Congressman. Of very fragile and yet commanding figure, the delicate and happy face gave no indication that exclusion from the White House had yet preyed seriously upon her health or temper. The daughter of the steamboat commodore looks with confidence to the justice of the future.

Lady NAPIER, unhappily, seemed ill at ease—perhaps at the thought of so many dear ties about to be dissolved forever. She is extremely beautiful, in more judgments than mine; and her high, calm, Norman face, proud figure, dark eyes, sweet patient dignity and resignation, might have claims on any but the dullest heart to continual respect and admiration. All bright things of the earth and all glories of the sea, all health in the breezes and a future full of unclouded sunshine to this lady, whose approaching departure we are endeavoring to regard under the light that a higher and holier power is ordering all things for the best.

Of the young, unmarried belles in the assemblage I find myself strangely tempted to discourse; but this letter has grown fearfully since I commenced it, and my spirits are not so good as on sitting down a couple of hours since in easy dressing-gown and slippers.

Of the supper and its accompaniments of course nothing need be said. All banquets are much the same here, sumptuous, prodigal, and crowded—with a cohort of vigorous young dancing men on sentry round the tables, and nothing to be obtained for those outside that line, except by elbowing or bribery. I was too pleasantly engaged below to do more than get some ices for a lady under my immediate charge; but while up stairs it was my agreeable misfortune to empty two plates of stewed oysters down the necks of two young dancing men who compelled me to lean over them. When coming away, it may be added, I saw both gentlemen kneeling piously down on the lobby of the hat-room, with two colored boys fishing with forks down their backs for the missing and poulticing bivalves.

And now enough, and somewhat too much of this rigmarole. In another letter and describing some other grand gathering, I will sketch in a few social portraits of our distinguished men, taken hap-hazard as they turn up in drawing-rooms, and not colored by the hues of public reputation. There will doubtless be rougher drawings and much bolder features in such a gallery, and the camel's-hair pencil of these miniatures must be exchanged for good hogs-bristles and dark paint pots, when living men are to be sketched in faithfully upon the national canvass. Use the scissors again at your discretion; but spare the picture of the present Baroness VAN LIMBOURG, roughly outlined though it be, by your obedient NOBODY.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

DECISIONS.

Luigi Gallarati vs. *John Orser*.—Judgment for plaintiff on verdict.

James B. Kirker, &c. vs. *Patrick O'Shea*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. *The Mayor, &c. of New-York*.—New trial granted; costs to abide event.

Pierre F. Renaud, &c. vs. *Wm. G. Fuller*.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Joel N. Hays vs. *John S. Hyer*.—Exceptions overruled. Report confirmed, and judgment accordingly.

Edward A. Doolittle vs. *Jonathan Gilbert*.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles Cooke vs. *George W. Beale*.—Order affirmed, with costs.

John Kamena vs. *John J. Warner*.—Order affirmed, with costs.

NOTICE.—Ordered by the Court, that the Trial Term of this Court, appointed to be held and to commence on the first Monday of January, 1859, and now being held, be and the same is hereby extended until and including the first Saturday of February, 1859.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Slosson.

Hannah Hays vs. *John T. Boyd*.—Motion to vacate order for examination judgment debtor denied, without costs. See opinion with Clerk.

Francis P. Lamense vs. *Chas. L. Cornish et al.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied with $7 costs.

William J. Barnes vs. *Edward Roberts*.—Motion for new trial denied with $7 costs, but without prejudice to its renewal in the case when settled, and the same or other or additional affidavits. See opinion with Clerk.

Smith and Boynton vs. *Hall*.—Case settled. Papers with Clerk.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Ferris Palmer vs. *Louisa Palmer*.—I cannot regard the affidavits tending to show the wife's criminality in this motion, but, under his positive oath of inability and poverty, no order can be made. If the defendant will take a reference to inquire into his circumstances, she can have one.

Electra A. Coon vs. *Alexandor Duncan, Rosanna H. Kissam and John L. Coon*.—The motion for an injunction is denied, and the interim order for injunction is discharged, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

N. Denton Wilkin, Assignee, and Nehemiah Denton vs. *Louisa A. Denton*.—These were motions to set aside two orders—one an order substituting J. Henry Peters as attorney in the place of Cram & Fowler, the former attorneys; the other an order dismissing the case, and taking from the files, by leave of the Court, the original complaint, at the instance of Nehemiah Denton, one of the plaintiffs.

Nehemiah Denton, the plaintiff, is a deaf mute, and husband of Louisa A. Denton. She is also a deaf mute. The father and grandfather of Nehemiah Denton left him quite a large property, in the management of which his wife's relatives assumed considerable share. This suit is one of six suits which were brought to set aside various dealings and transactions in respect to the property of Denton, on the ground of frauds committed and undue influence exerted by the relatives of his wife. The complaint in the present suit, after averring that the plaintiff Nehemiah Denton is a deaf mute, who inherited from his father and received by the will of his grandfather, a personal estate amounting to nearly $180,000, &c., &c., alleges that in the year 1853 he purchased a valuable country seat near Geneva, N. Y., and the deed of conveyance was made directly to his wife the defendant, which was alleged to have been done without her husband's consent, and with intent to defraud him. It is further averred that this residence was extensively furnished by Nehemiah Denton, who subsequently conveyed the furniture to a brother of his wife by his undue influence; and which was by the brother conveyed to the wife of said Nehemiah Denton. There are other and collateral charges of fraud against the brothers and relatives of the wife of Nehemiah Denton, charging them with improperly obtaining large sums from him with intent to defraud. These charges are also embraced in the other five suits pending against them.

In opposition to the motion it is set up that the six suits in question, including the present, were commenced by N. Denton Wilkins fraudulently, and without the knowledge of Nehemiah Denton as to the character of the papers he was signing when he signed the complaints, and that it is the whole object of the proceedings on the part of N. Denton Wilkins to defraud his co-plaintiff and the defendant, and their children out of the property mentioned.

The case was argued a day or two since. The reports published in some of the other papers on Saturday are not correct, the facts involved in the six different suits having been confused. Decision reserved.

Crane & Fowler for plaintiffs; J. V. Loomis for defendants.

TRIAL TERM—JAN. 29.

Nesmith vs. *The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company*.—Mr. Cutting this morning continued his address to the Jury, from the point at which he closed on the adjournment of the Court yesterday. He said that he had not had time to systematize his thoughts as fully as the importance of the case demanded; and if he had done so it would have taken him two or three days to present his impressions of the case fully, instead of the two hours to which he purposed to confine himself. He then proceeded to review the testimony of Robert Blume. [Blume, it will be remembered, is the witness who testified to Achorn's proposing to him to burn the vessel—a proposal which he did not accept.] The counsel commented on the statements made by Blume, and by other witnesses called to corroborate him, exposing inconsistencies and errors in their testimony, and urging that they were not worthy of credit. In respect to Blume's motive, he argued that his testimony was evidently dictated by his malice. He was discharged from employment by the Achorns on the 30th of December preceding the fire. The reason of the discharge was that he was seen leaning over the side of the vessel with a knife, about to cut a rope by which some of his fellow workmen were sustained against the side of the vessel. The $3 which Achorn paid Blume was not given as "blackmail." Did Blume ever lay blackmail upon Mr. Achorn? The only evidence that he ever did was that he told Mr. Achorn that he had no money, and asked him to see that his family did not want while he (Blume) was away; and that Mr. Achorn pulled out a three-dollar bill and gave it to him. But this was easily explained by the fact that Blume had paid or said he had paid that sum on account of the vessel. It was true, probably, that Blume had designed to extort money from Mr. Achorn's fears. This story of Achorn's proposal to him to burn the vessel was circulated through the village by the Grants and by Blume, in pursuance of a project of getting money from Mr. Achorn. But they failed in this, and finding that they could not succeed, Mr. Achorn having told Blume that "if he did not put a stop to the rumors in circulation he should be looking through iron bars," Blume goes to Boston and relates such a story to the Insurance Companies that he succeeds in obtaining from them $15, with promise of more. He returned to Boston again, leaving word at the offices that he was going to California, and that if he was to do them any good he must do it quickly. This was Blume's plan to make money out of Mr. Achorn, and, failing that, out of the Insurance Companies.

The counsel proceeded to comment on the testimony of Watson [the witness who testified that he set the vessel on fire by instigation of Mr. Achorn.] The underwriters, he said, placed before the jury the testimony of Watson as the basis of their case. They would admit that unless the jury would believe his testimony the defence must fail. Now, it was to be remarked that Watson was not a credible witness, and his testimony ought not to prejudice an innocent injured man. He admits that he has been guilty of perjury on one side or the other. Such a witness ought not to be believed. How would any one of the jury feel to be brought into Court on a charge of this character, and find the word of such a man as Watson preferred to his own? Why also, was he not produced in person before the jury? Did they not believe that if the other side had thought him a safe witness they would have produced him in person? The reason was, his appearance would have prejudiced him and the cause. He had made an affidavit and afterwards a deposition, stating that this fire was the result of accident. After this he changed around and swore that he was hired to burn the ship.

The counsel next proceeded to discuss the question where Mr. Achorn was on the night of Jan. 2, contending that it was not to be credited that he was at Round Pond, as sworn to by Watson and others.

After Mr. Cutting's address, of which the above is but a brief sketch, Judge Pierrepont charged the jury. He said that the case was *full of perjury*. The object was *to plunder* on the one side or *to defame* upon the other. Witnesses had uttered wicked, willful, perjured oaths. The case had been a shocking spectacle. But the Jury were now near the close of their labors. The question for them to determine was, Was the ship burned at the instigation of Achorn? Their verdict must show the truth. It was for them to detect the false evidence from the true. He (the Judge) did not believe it possible to sustain a *false* cause by *false* evidence. He had sometimes known a just cause to be won by false evidence; and it was not uncommon for a bad cause to succeed through true evidence; but if the cause and the evidence were both false, it would always be practicable to detect the imposition.

Every truth is linked in perfect harmony with all other truths, and the moment this chain is broken, or interrupted confusion follows. For fifteen days false testimony has been thrown into this case, and we are now to dissever the false from the true. Obstacles vanish as we near them. Crime, by a wonderful providence, detects itself. Lie, perhaps, follows lie, until myriads of serpent lies, hissing in the criminal's face, compel him to confess. We know that men do not burn property without a motive. Honest men may be mistaken in dates and times. Human intellect colors human testimony. These facts apply to this case. The ship was burned either by accident or design. She lay two miles from shore. No spark could reach her thence. If she had been set on fire it must have come from the shore. Her keeper, Breen, is conceded to be honest; he says that he and Watson were left in charge of the ship—Watson was forward, he aft. He heard *a footstep overhead*, soon followed by a crackling. He arose and discovered smothered smoke in the galley; this he extinguished, and then carefully examined her and sat down to watch. The Judge went more fully into the testimony of this witness, and informed the Jury that if they believed this statement they must believe that it was not accident which fired the vessel. He did not attach so much importance to the testimony of Achorn himself, nor did he think that they (the Jury) were much influenced by it.

As to the testimony of Blume, although a roving sailor, not worthy, perhaps, of as much credit as if he had been well known to the jury, still he gave a circumstantial and clear account of almost innumerable occurrences, and was sustained by many other witnesses.

But had Mr. Achorn a motive? So far as to recovering the insurance, which was more than the real value of the ship, it *was* to his interest.

Mr. Achorn had been put upon the stand. Our former law would have forbid this. He did not deem the evidence of Mr. Achorn of such vast importance. Taking the other testimony independently of this, if they believed either that he had or that he had not anything to do with the instigation of the fire, his own natural denial would have very little weight. They must attend, also, to the gift of the three dollars and the promise to take care of Blume's wife. Watson was asked when did Mr. Achorn arrange with him to burn the ship, and he relates his going to the ball and the stopping at Burns' house. Mr. Achorn was there or he was not. It is easy to determine this, for, by a rule of law, if a large number of credible witnesses swear to any circumstance, and are unimpeached, they were to be believed. Did the Jury believe these witnesses, or were they to be discredited? A large number said he was there and at the Burns House. It was charged on both sides that interest swayed the testimony of witnesses upon the other, and the Jury were to consider in what condition in life the witnesses stood. There was one circumstance which had not been explained. About the 1st of December these policies were renewed for just one month, expiring on Jan. 3. At the time of the fire, the ship was still unfinished, the carpenters had not left her; no marine policies had been taken out; the ship was, to all appearance, in as great danger as she had ever been, and yet no applications had been made to renew these policies. This was a circumstance which deserved consideration.

The Jury had not agreed when our reporter left.

Recent Cases.

CHANGE OF PLACE OF TRIAL.

New-Jersey Zinc Company vs. *Amos Blood et al.*—(Supreme Court—Special Term.)—This was a motion on behalf of defendant, Blood, to change the place of trial from New-York to St. Lawrence County, on the ground that as plaintiffs were a New-Jersey corporation, and defendants resided in St. Lawrence County, the latter were entitled to have the cause tried in that county. The plaintiffs made a counter motion to retain the place of trial in New-York, on the ground of convenience of witnesses, (swearing to witnesses resident in Philadelphia, who could be got to attend in New-York, but could not in St. Lawrence,) and on the ground that a fair and impartial trial could not be had in St. Lawrence.

The action was brought against the defendants as officers and Directors of the United States Insurance Company. The plaintiffs sought to hold the defendants individually liable for the amount of a policy issued by the Company to the plaintiffs, at Philadelphia, on the ground of frauds in the organization of the Company.

Some time previous a motion had been made on behalf of another defendant, for a change of place of trial, which motion was denied. All the defendants, however, consented to the present motion. A demand had been duly served. Other facts are stated in the opinion.

Cummings, Alexander & Green for plaintiff; Daniel Clark Briggs, Esq., for defendants.

SUTHERLAND, J., (after stating the facts.)—It is clear that the defendants' motion to change the place of trial to St. Lawrence County must be granted. It is their right, *prima facie*, to have the action tried in St. Lawrence County, that being the County in which they reside, and the plaintiff being a non-resident. (Code, §125.)

It being the defendants' right in the first instance to have the place of trial changed from the County of New-York to the County of St. Lawrence, subject to the power of the Court to retain the County of New-York as the place of trial, or to change the place of trial from St. Lawrence to New-York for sufficient reasons; the question then is, has the plaintiff shown such reasons? The plaintiffs' papers show five witnesses residing in Philadelphia; the defendant shows some fifteen witnesses residing in St. Lawrence and two in Jefferson County adjoining. The plaintiffs' witnesses residing out of the State can be examined by commission, and could not be compelled to attend the trial even if in New-York. If there was doubt as to the materiality of the defendants' witnesses, the convenience of the plaintiffs' Philadelphia witnesses would not be a sufficient reason for retaining New-York as the place of trial.

Nor do I think the plaintiff shows that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in St. Lawrence County. There are thirteen defendants, several of them members of the Bar of St. Lawrence County, and one of them a Justice of the Supreme Court of that Judicial District, and a resident of St. Lawrence County; and the Insurance Company was organized on the mutual plan, the members of it being mostly residents of St. Lawrence County. For these alleged reasons, the plaintiff alleges that the trial will produce an excitement in St. Lawrence County, and that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had there. It would, I think, be a most extraordinary presumption from these allegations, that a fair and impartial judge and jury could not be found to try the cause in St. Lawrence County, without any attempt to get such trial in that county. Conceding the popular excitement as to the subject matter of the action in that county, that would not be sufficient ground for denying the defendants' motion, or for granting the plaintiffs. (The People *vs.* Wright, 5 How., Pr. R., 23, and cases there cited.)

The defendants' motion to change the place of trial to St. Lawrence County should not be prejudiced by the motion made last Winter on behalf of the defendants, Lillie and Crary. The defendant (Blood) who makes this motion, had not then been served with process, and was in no way a party to the motion. When that motion was made, it appeared that only three of the defendants had been served, and that no notice had been served or demand to change the place of trial made by William B. Goodrich, one of the defendants served who had answered.

The motion of the defendant, Blood, to change the place of trial from New-York to St. Lawrence County must be granted, and the motion of the plaintiff to change the place of trial from St. Lawrence County to New-York must be denied, with $10 costs to defendant.

INSOLVENT'S DISCHARGE.

Strauss vs. *Weineberg*.—(Superior Court, Special Term.)—The plaintiff recovered a judgment against defendant, on which (having been arrested in the action) the defendant was imprisoned on execution. Afterwards defendant received a discharge under the two-thirds act. He now moved, upon that discharge, to be discharged from imprisonment.

The plaintiff asked a postponement to give him time to procure and put in counter affidavits.

SLOSSON J.—The defendant is entitled to his discharge from imprisonment. The Court will not try the validity of the discharge under the insolvent act on affidavits. The plaintiff must resort to his remedy on the judgment. (9 J. R., 259; 9 Wend., 431.) Order accordingly. No costs.

Mr. McCune for the motion. Mr. Smith opposed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 60 bbls. Ashes; 2,224 bbls. and 217 bags Flour; 260 bushels Wheat; 1,144 bushels Barley; 906 bushels Malt; 993 pkgs. Provisions; 655 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate request at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,962 bbls., including 1,349 bbls. Pots, and 613 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in good request at buoyant prices. Sales 75 bags Java at 14½c.; 310 bags Laguayra, part at 11½c.; 850 bags Rio at 11¼c.@11½c.; 2,819 bags St. Domingo, ℔ bark *Ariel*, chiefly for export, at 9¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 1,000 bales at slightly reduced prices, including middling Upland at 12c.; do. New-Orleans at 12¾c. ℔ lb.; and other grades in proportion.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits rather less firmness for low grades of State and Western Flour, though prices of really desirable lots are essentially unaltered. The demand from the home trade is restricted. Sales have been reported of 11,500 bbls., including 3,500 bbls. unsound State at $4 10, and 3,000 bbls. common superfine State at $5 25 ℔ bbl. Most holders refuse to make any important concessions to buyers.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	$4 00@ 4 75
Superfine State	5 25@ 5 45
Extra State	5 80@ 6 05
Superfine Western	5 30@ 5 50
Fancy Ohio	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 95@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75@ 8 75

Canadian Flour continues in light supply and limited request, at $6 45@$7 20 for low to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Southern is in good demand at, however, less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,250 bbls., in lots, closing at $5 75@$6 10 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 15@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is also quiet at $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are quoted at $19 50@$19 75 each. Buckwheat Flour, $2 37½@$2 62½ ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet. Parties disagree about prices. Holders ask very full rates. Hence, business is restricted. Sales have been reported of 9,250 bushels, including fair to good white Michigan at $1 48@$1 50; good red Western (Winter) at $1 40; Canada Club at $1 28; and the small lot of new white Wheat, of very choice quality, from Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., (referred to a few days since,) at $1 85 ℔ bushel, from the Railroad Dépôt in Twelfth-street. Corn is quite dull. Holders of large lots of old mixed Western are not offering their supplies at present; some parcels are available, however, at 86c.@88c. ℔ bushel, yet purchasers evince no disposition to pay over 85c.@86c. for sound. No important sales have been reported. New Corn is not much inquired for, either. Small lots of new yellow have been sold at 80c. for Jersey, from the dock, and 82c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. A jobbing business has been transacted in Jersey Rye, at 85c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in demand, and is stiffly held. Sales have been made of 3,000 bushels common State, afloat, at 80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canada at 62c.@64c.; Western, at 61c.@63c.; State, at 56c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 51c.@55c.; and Southern, at 48c.@54c. ℔ bushel.

HEMP—Manila is in demand at 6½c. ℔ lb., 8 months' credit. Others kinds are quiet.

HIDES—The demand is fair, and as the stock is light prices continue firm. Upper leather Hides are very scarce and prices tending upward. Domestic salted Hides are firm, and prices on country slaughters a shade higher. Sales 68,000 Dry Bahia, 22½c. 6 months; 5,000 Buenos Ayres, 27c. 6 months; 1,000 Salted California, 12c.@12½c., 6 months.; 500 Country Slaughters, 10c. cash.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole this week has been good, the sales exceeding the receipts. The week's movements have been as follows:

	SOLE— Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	58 900	3,850
Sales, sides	65.400	3,600
Stock at the close, sides	59,100	7,400

MOLASSES—Sales 175 bbls. New-Orleans at 42c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 560 bbls in lots, at $18@$18 12½ for new Mess; $17 62½@$17 75 for old Mess, and $13 50@$13 62½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, including Hams at 8½c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c., ℔ lb. Bacon is moderately inquired for, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard is salable and firm; sales 500 tcs. and bbls., at 12c.@12½c., here, ℔ lb. Beef continues in demand at uniform rates; sales, to-day, 300 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ℔ tc.; Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 365 tcs. at $3 50@$4 25, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, mainly by speculators, at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 1,200 hhds. Cuba, on speculation, on terms not ascertained; 206 hhds. New-Orleans at 7c.@8c.; 35 bbls. St. Domingo at 7¼c.; and 100 boxes Havana at 8¾c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—There was a brisk competition among buyers at the auction sale to-day, which resulted in the establishment of a further improvement in prices. Most of the catalogue was sold.

WHISKY—Sales 550 bbls., in lots, at 26½c.@27c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day were light at old quotations. For Liverpool, there were taken 250 bbls. Resin, by steamer, at 2s. 9d.; and 200 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Resin, at 3s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Sportsman*, for Buenos Ayres, ship *America*, for New Orleans, on private terms; a bark from Galveston to Havre, Cotton, 1¼c.; one from Galveston to Bordeaux, 1¼c.; back to Galveston on private terms, and thence to New York, Cotton, ⅝c.; a schooner, 200 tons, from Darien to Madeira or Canary Islands, Lumber, $15, and back from the coast of Africa, $1,000; a brig from Machias to north side Cuba and back to New-York, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; one to south side Cuba and back, Sugar 40c., or all Molasses under deck, $3 50; a bark, 3,500 bbls. to Havana, $1,200; one 234 tons, from Santa Cruz, Cuba, to New York, Mahogany and Cedar $10, Sugar 40c., and Honey $3 ℔ 110 gallons; a schooner, 175 tons, from Cienfuegos to New-York, 37½c. and $3; one, 200 tons, from St. Jago, Cuba, to New-York, Sugar 40c., and Tobacco 50c., ℔ 100 lbs.; one, 100 tons, to Havana and back, $700; one from St. Mary's to Havana, $10; a brig from Jacksonville to Curacoa, $9 50; a bark, 300 tons, from Laguna to New York, Logwood, $6; two brigs to Porto Rico and back, 40c. and $3.

DANCING.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No 64 EAST 13TH-ST.

New classes are being formed for the second term, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Pupils can commence at any time. A class exclusively for young ladies, on Monday and Thursday from 3 o'clock to 5 P. M. To commence on Thursday, Feb. 3.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille that was taught last season at his Academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No 124 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils at all times. Afternoons for Misses and Masters; evenings for gentlemen Saturday evenings, practicing class; "Empire Quadrilles" are being taught.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES AND INSTRUMENTS.—WILEY & HALSTED, No. 351 Broadway, have on hand probably the largest and most varied assortment of Stereoscopic Pictures now for sale in New-York, consisting of Elliott's, Goodman's and Sylvester's celebrated groups, plain and colored, and very many others by other English and American artists. Also, views (almost without number) of the principal cities, monuments and remarkable places of the world, on paper and glass, plain and colored, by English, French and American artists. Together with Stereoscopic Instruments of every quality and price, from $1 to $25, at wholesale and retail.

GO AND SEE THE EXCELSIOR SHINGLE Machine in operation at No. 71 Cortlandt-st., making a shingle a second, by hand, of a superior quality, without the waste of shavings or sawdust; can be worked by power as well as by hand. Machines and rights for sale by SEELEY & CHISM, No. 137 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S SUPERB EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK
of the
SERIES OF GRAND FESTIVALS.
MONDAY, Jan. 31, and during the week,
AN ENTERTAINMENT
of
UNRIVALLED SPLENDOR,
including the
GREATEST COMBINATION OF TALENT
ever brought together
IN ONE EXHIBITION,
either in the
UNITED STATES OR EUROPE.
THE OPENING PERFORMANCES
have been a
SERIES OF BRILLIANT TRIUMPHS.
A NEW programme for every night.
STRIKING NOVELTIES FOR MONDAY.
Fifth appearance of the
GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST,
DAN RICE,
who has been received with
TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.
This great
POPULAR FAVORITE,
who has been secured, at an immense expense, for a limited season, will
APPEAR EVERY NIGHT.
Also, the most sagacious and beautifully-trained horse in the world,
THE GREAT EXCELSIOR,
Mr. Rice will also introduce
THE FAMOUS COMIC MULES,
whose performances have been received with
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
No more amusing exhibition can be found than this of the Comic Mules.
These, with
RICE'S TRAINED ANIMALS
his philosophical comments on the
FOLLIES OF THE DAY,
FASHIONABLE, POLITICAL, and PERSONAL.
make up
THE BUDGET OF RICE-ANA.
The management likewise wish to direct attention to the engagement of
Mr. WHITBY AND FAMILY,
with their
FAMOUS DANCING HORSES
and
WONDERFUL TRICK PONIES.
Full particulars of the performances of this talented family will be given in the bills.
First appearance of Madame AGNES, the unrivalled magic wire performer.
First appearance of Mr. CHARLES RIVERS, the great scenic rider.
With these and several other
NEW AND STRIKING FEATURES,
and the whole force of Nixon & Co.'s
GRAND EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,
headed by the wonderful LITTLE ALICE, the renowned
LENTON and SIEGRIST,
including the
FIRST ARTISTS OF THE DAY,
NUMBERING OVER FORTY PERFORMERS,
forming the
GREATEST COMBINATION OF TALENT
ever made in
ONE ENTERTAINMENT.
The high character of Niblo's Garden is a sufficient guarantee that the entertainments will be in every way worthy of the patronage of the refined classes of the community.
The performances will be commenced at 7½, and will be finished at 10½ o'clock.
EQUESTRIAN MATINEES.
The first
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
will be given this afternoon at 2 o'clock.
PRICES as usual.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
has now been presented for the amusement of the theatre-going public for
NINETY FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
thus proving it to be, without question, the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
during which time it has been witnessed by more than
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
who have invariably testified their approbation of its merits during this great run by
LONG CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
and
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 60 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE.
The performance at this Theatre is so arranged as to terminate
BEFORE ELEVEN O'CLOCK.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS
OF
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NEW DRAMA
THE VETERAN!
Mr. WALLACK as THE COLONEL.
This extraordinary and novel combination of
LEGITIMATE COMEDY WITH
POWERFUL DRAMATIC SITUATIONS AND
SPLENDID EFFECTS,
Has been repeated for two weeks to
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE CEILING.
THE TWO MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
THE ASSAULT BY THE ZOUAVES,
THE REGIMENT ON THE MARCH,
Eliciting an enthusiasm never before seen in this Theatre. The Drama will be repeated
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
To prevent disappointment, those who desire to see the VETERAN are respectfully urged to secure seats in advance, as applications to the box office are being made
TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THRILLING EXCITEMENT!
THRILLING EXCITEMENT!
THRILLING EXCITEMENT!
THRILLING EXCITEMENT!
UNIQUE AND BRILLIANT!
UNIQUE AND BRILLIANT!
UNIQUE AND BRILLIANT!
UNIQUE AND BRILLIANT!
LAUGHTER AND TEARS!
LAUGHTER AND TEARS!
LAUGHTER AND TEARS!
LAUGHTER AND TEARS!
AFRICAN MELODIES, ETHIOPIAN DANCES,
AFRICAN MELODIES, ETHIOPIAN DANCES,
AFRICAN MELODIES, ETHIOPIAN DANCES,
AFRICAN MELODIES, ETHIOPIAN DANCES,
NEGRO COMEDY, FARCE and WIT!
NEGRO COMEDY, FARCE and WIT!
NEGRO COMEDY, FARCE and WIT!
NEGRO COMEDY, FARCE and WIT!
GREATEST MINSTREL TROUPE IN AMERICA!!
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3, EVERY EVENING at 7¾,
THIS WEEK,
Monday, Jan. 31, to Saturday, Feb. 5, 1859.
A varied collection of laugh-provoking Negro, African and Southern plantation entertainments, of the most original and piquant character. New combinations of fun every day. New pieces introduced on almost every occasion.
SURPASSING ALL RIVALRY.
The EXQUISITE AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c., to be seen as usual.
Admittance 25c.; Children under ten 13c.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 31,
The entertainment will commence with
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.
Mose Morrison....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
Linda, the Cigar Girl....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
Followed by HAROLD HAWK.
THE RIVAL CLOWNS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 31,
The performance will commence with
GISIPPUS, THE FORGOTTEN FRIEND.
Gisippus....Mr. E. Eddy
Saphronia....Mme. Ponisi
After which, will be acted the beautiful Drama of
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
Mokarra....Mr. Fitzgerald
Zamine....Miss Alice Grey

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 31, 1859,
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove....Miss Lucille.
Concluding with the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Managers J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE.
TO-NIGHT—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
the new American Comedy, will be presented for the first time.
MISS JULIA DALY
as the Female Cousin.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Third Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original local Burletta, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES,
Under the management of Mrs. E O WREN.
THE WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS
Will perform every Evening, and TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons of this week at 3 o'clock.
Admittance, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
THREE EVENINGS WITH SHERIDAN!
LYRIQUE HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
In this week.
Mr. VANDENHOFF will have the honor to give (as above) his celebrated literary and dramatic entertainment, entitled:
"THREE EVENINGS WITH SHERIDAN."
Each evening has a sketch of a different period of Sheridan's life, with anecdotes, &c., and the
READING OF A DIFFERENT COMEDY,
With impersonations of the several characters.
First evening, Wednesday, Feb. 2, THE RIVALS.
Second evening, Thursday, Feb. 3,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Third evening, Friday, Feb. 4, THE CRITIC.
Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at Mr. CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon, New-York and Everett Hotels, and at the door. Commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will give
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
when she will pass through New-York on her way to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West.
On this occasion will be represented, for the first and only time, Donizetti's admired opera of
DON PASQUALE.
in which Mlle. PICCOLOMINI will appear, for the first time in America, in her celebrated rôle of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTE.
The sale of tickets ($1 each) commences on THURSDAY, Feb. 11.
Mlle. Piccolomini will leave for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY, Feb. 11,
HIAWATHA,
A ROMANTIC SYMPHONY,
By ROBERT STOEPEL,
With Vocal Solos, by distinguished Artists.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA and a FULL CHORUS, supported by the MENDELSSOHN UNION. The musical portions will be connected by Readings from Longfellow's great Poem by
MATILDA HERON.
Full particulars will be given in further advertisements.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the
Nursery and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
Of the Destruction of Jerusalem and Panorama of the Holy Land, at Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway. Every evening at 7½ o'clock, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents; children 13 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION.
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 620 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

MISS DINGLEY HAS THE HONOR TO announce to her friends and the public that she will give her Second Annual Concert on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1859, at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on which occasion she will be assisted by Mr. PHILIP MAYER, baritone; Mr. MacCONKEY, basso; Mr. APTOMMAS, harpist and Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW, pianist. Tickets, 50 cents each, to be had at the principal Music Stores, and at the door.

HARMONIC SOCIETY.—A FULL ATTENDance of the members is particularly requested at the rehearsal THIS EVENING. All the ladies and gentlemen who have formerly been members, as well as all those who desire to participate in the Grand Testimonial Concert to be given to Mr. Geo. F. Bristow, are cordially invited to attend.
ISAAC M. PHYFE,
Chairman Testimonial Committee.

444 BROADWAY—BELOW GRAND-STREET.
SNIFFEN'S CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, and EVERY EVENING
During the week,
BILLY BIRCH and E. BOWERS—The Double-Bedded Room—Breakfast Act—French Dancing Master—Old Bob Ridley. Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.
Mr. De CORDOVA, having been honored by numerous friends with a request to repeat his course of lectures for 1859 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give
ONE NEW LECTURE
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., as follows:
On *Money* on THURSDAY, Feb. 3.
On *The Arabian Nights*, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10.
On *Fun, Seriously Considered*. THURSDAY, Feb. 17.
Tickets for the Course $1; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

CLINTON-HALL LECTURES,
For the benefit of the 2d st. German M. E. Church.
The Rev. Mr. MILBURN finding it impossible to deliver his lecture on Tuesday Evening next, Feb. 1, as before announced,
The Rev. J. T CRANE, D. D., of Trinity M. E. Church, Jersey City will lecture on that evening. Subject—*The True Man.*
Admission, 25 cents; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
P. S.—The Rev. Mr. MILBURN'S Lecture will be on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."
The Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., will lecture on the above subject before the Gillette Young Men's Association in Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door and of F. R. Redway, P. H. Leonard, Lorin Clark, James Sandford, Geo. B. Durfee, P. S. Taggart, Lecture Committee.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, LIVINGSTON-ST., BROOKLYN. N. Y.—The principal electric telegraphs hitherto invented will be explained by the aid of diagrams, and their electric principles illustrated with appropriate apparatus, by Prof. STONE, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 1, 3 and 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The diagrams exhibit original telegraphic inventions, Electro-Chemical Telegraphs, Magneto-Electric Telegraphs, the Needle Telegraphs used in England, the Dial Telegraphs of France and Germany, Morse's Telegraphic Instruments, and the Printing Telegraphs of House and Hughes. The apparatus for illustration embraces Bunsen's Carbon Battery, Bain's Working Telegraph and Call, Model of the Needle Telegraph, Morse's Working Register and Relay, the Magnets used in House's and Hughes' Instruments, Working Model of the Boston Fire Alarm, Large Electro-Magnet and Heliacal Ring, Working Electro-Magnetic Engine, Page's Magneto-Electric Machine, Large Decomposing Cells, Revolving Coils and Magnets, Large Axial Coil, Magnetizing Helices, &c., &c. In the incidental experiments will be used Kuhmkorff's celebrated Induction Coil, and the apparatus requisite for showing its wonderful powers. Also, will be exhibited the newly invented Electric Signal Lights of the American Electric Ocean Telegraph Company, and the simultaneous lighting of gas jets with the apparatus of the New-York Electric Gas Lighting Company. Tickets for the three evenings, 50 cents; single tickets, 25 cents.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock—*Much Ado About Nothing.*
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock—*Merchant of Venice.*
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock—*Richard the Second.*
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the doorkeepers. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

J. W. R. DICKENS (LATE LECTURER TO the principal institutions of England and Wales,) will lecture in Hope Chapel on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31. Subject—*The Novel Literature of England.* Syllabus:—Introduction. "The Tendency of Imaginative Twaddle" Romantic illusions. The Sentimental Novel, its influence upon the mind, and how that influence is made manifest. Novels and politics. Douglas Jerrold, Mrs Caudle; this lady's peculiarities and living resemblances. "Kitty Muggs and Bright Jem." The lessons of a Birth-day. Imaginative literature in harmony with the interests of a people. Charles Dickens: his heroes and heroines. Illustrations from "Barnaby Rudge." Imaginative power, as realized in Pickwick; illustration. "The Tale of a Necklace." Common humanity. Mr. Swiveller's lament. "The Lesson of Life" as taught us in the writings of this author.—Conclusion. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. N. B.—Secretaries and Lecture Committees address No. 72 Henry-st., New-York.

THE REV. E. H. CHAPIN WILL LECTURE at the Cooper Institute before two literary societies of young men on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1859. Subject—*Social Forces.* Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents to be had at D. Appleton & Co's, No. 346 Broadway; Thatcher & Hutchinson's, No 523 Broadway; Raynor, Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery; Embree & Jacobs', No. 134 Bowery; and at the door.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—Lecture by Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMSON. Subject—*Hugh Miller, or Lessons to be Learned from an Humble Life.* At the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock. The social relations existing between the Lecturer and the distinguished subject of his lecture, during the life of the latter, will invest the discourse with peculiar interest. Tickets 25 cents.

CAPTAIN BELL'S LECTURE.—THE LECTURE of Captain JOHN H. BELL, before Bryant and Stratton's Mercantile College, on "*Nautical Astronomy*," will be delivered THIS EVENING, at Room No. 23, Cooper Institute. Seats free. To commence at 7½ o'clock.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

BALLS.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL.
GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC REUNION
Will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1859.
Dodworth's two bands of 100 musicians are engaged.
Tickets $2, admitting a gentleman and ladies, can be had at the principal hotels and music stores.

NOTICE TO PRIVATE AND HACKNEY COACHMEN.—Light Guard Ball, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at the Academy of Music.
All coaches in coming to the Ball will set down their company with their horses' heads facing 15th-st., and take up in reverse order. By order of the Police.

LIQUOR BOTTLES BURNISHED GILT in a great variety of patterns, by the inventor of bright gilding on glass, from 20 cents each. Gilt signs mounted, 60 cents a foot. JAMES BRINSLEY,
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NEW PUBLICATIONS

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.
MASON BROTHERS have in preparation a series of Histories of
THE MONARCHIES OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE.
By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT,
Author of "History of Napoleon Bonaparte," "French Revolution of 1789," &c.

The plan and method of these books are novel, and eminently adapted to enhance their permanent value, as well as their immediate attractiveness. The sovereign and court are necessarily the centre about which the popular life revolves. So that while the selection of REIGNING DYNASTIES, as the main topic, gives clearness to the narrative, it also links together the minuter occurrences of national progress. The directness of biography is added to the fullness of history. The series will comprise five or more volumes, each of which will be complete, and independent of the others.

To the preëminent qualifications of Mr. Abbott for such a task, the publishers feel it unnecessary to allude. His own words, in the preface to the first volume, may, however, be quoted:

"The studies of the author of this work, for the last ten years, in writing the 'History of Napoleon Bonaparte' and the 'French Revolution of 1789,' have necessarily made him quite familiar with the monarchies of Europe. He has met with so much that was strange and romantic in their career, that he has been interested to undertake, as it were, a biography of the Monarchies of Continental Europe, their birth, education, exploits, and present condition. He has commenced with Austria."

On the 19th of February, we shall publish
THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA:
ITS RISE AND PRESENT POWER.
By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.
One vol., crown 8vo. Cloth. Price, $1 50.

"There are abundant materials for this work. The life of Austria embraces all that is wild and wonderful in history—her early struggles for aggrandizement—the fierce strife with the Turks, as wave after wave of Moslem invasion rolled up the Danube—the long conflict and bloody persecutions of the Reformation—the thirty years' religious war—the meteoric career of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII., shooting athwart the lurid storms of battle—the intrigues of Popes—the enormous pride, power and encroachments of Louis XIV.—the warfare of the Spanish succession, and the Polish dismemberment—all these events combine in a sublime tragedy which fiction may in vain attempt to parallel."—*Author's Preface.*

The next volume, containing
THE EMPIRE OF RUSSIA,
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The publishers confidently promise these new works of Mr. Abbott, as presenting history in a fresher, livelier and more effective manner than the majority of similar books, and believe they will prove an indispensable addition to Family, School and Social Libraries.
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RELIABLE GUIDE.
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THE NEW-YORK MUSICAL REVIEW AND GAZETTE has just entered upon its 10th year. It is published every other Saturday by MASON BROTHERS, New-York. Dr. Lowell Mason is one of its regular contributors. Each number contains sixteen quarto pages, including four pages of new music. Terms $1 per annum, in advance—Clubs at lower rates; to Clergymen 50 cents per annum. Specimen copies sent to any address, gratuitously.

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SALE OF SALMON FISHERIES IN LOWER CANADA.—Notice is hereby given, that tenders will be received at this office until noon of Tuesday, March 15, 1859, for Five Years' Lease of the Exclusive Rights of Salmon and Sea Trout Fishery, upon the undermentioned rivers of Lower Canada:

The rivers Musquarro, Great Natashquan, Little Natashquan, Moisic, Sainte Marguerite, (en bas,) Pentecost, Trinity, Goodbout, Laval, Escoumain, and Sainte Marguerite, (Saguenay,) being disposable severally as Estuary and Fluviatile Holdings—the former limit bordered seawards by low water mark, and riverwards not to exceed the line of high water, including one mile of frontage on each side, together with use of whatever buildings thereat may belong to the Crown; also permission to appropriate all necessary timber and fuel; the latter, or Fluvial Division, to consist of the whole course of stream upwards from its confluence with tidal waters.

The rivers English, Bersimis, Jeremie, Colombier, Blanche, Sault de Cochon, Grande Bergeronne, Petite Bergeronne, Little Saguenay, St. Johns, (en haut,) and Black or Salmon, to be respectively inseparable as regards the estuary and inner characters, but a like frontage and all other similar privileges inclusive.

Any lessee, at the expiry of said period, may obtain a renewal of lease for other four years then next ensuing, on such terms as shall be at that time determined by the Governor-General in Council.

Leases of the Moisic, Goodbout, Bersimis, and Jeremie, will be made subject to the occupancy by the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company of the tenements now in their possession until the termination of their lease of "The King's Posts" on the 15th November, 1859.

Tenders, sealed and indorsed "Tender for Fisheries," to be addressed to the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, should specify:

1. For which of the aforesaid rivers, and whether for *either* or *both* of the holdings.
2. The annual rent proposed for *both*, or for *either* limit, separately.
3. The names, &c., of two good securities resident in Canada for due fulfillment of the conditions of such contract.

The rent will become payable half-yearly.

For further particulars application to be made to this Department, or to the Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada, at Quebec.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, Dec. 13, 1858.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINGle roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.

TAKE NOTICE.—IMPORTERS, OR OTHERS, having had reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, present Collector of the Port of New-York, in the matter of entering, examination, appraisement, seizure, or otherwise of their goods, are respectfully solicited to address VINDICATOR, Box No. 2,972 General Post-Office.

IT IS A FACT THAT EACH PATENT STEAM Ruling Machine now running for us exclusively performs the work of 24 operatives. That explains the whole matter—how we manage to sell our bill-heads and patent-headed bill, cap and other ruled papers at so great a reduction from former prices. CARSON & HARD,
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SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Linda—Aunt Charlotte's Maid—Harold Hawk—Rival Clowns.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Gisippus—Cataract of the Ganges.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Wren Family.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail......................5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.......7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad..... 5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....................3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *Europa*, hence for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Mail steamship *Arago*, from Southampton Jan. 12, arrived here on Saturday morning. Her intelligence has been partially superseded by the telegraphic dispatch from the *Arabia*, at Halifax, bringing an outline of news to Jan. 15. We furnish, however, many particulars of unusual interest, together with the letters of our European Correspondents.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, a full telegraphic summary of whose advices we published on Saturday morning, arrived at Boston yesterday. The mails were forwarded by the New-Haven Railroad last night, and will reach this City this morning.

A letter from Puerto Plata, dated Jan. 3, appears in the Washington *States*. The Dominicans, the writer says, regard the martial movements in Hayti, resulting from the insurrection of GEFFRARD, as directed against San Domingo. They appear to be unapprised of the existence of the revolt. The negroes, they suppose, are about to execute their repeated threats of exterminating all the whites upon the island, and rendering the rule of SOULOUQUE supreme from one extremity to the other.

Advices from Hayti to the 12th inst. indicate that the revolutionists, under Gen. GEFFRARD, will be ultimately successful in their efforts to overthrow the Empire of SOULOUQUE. The latter had been defeated by GEFFRARD, and forced to retreat to Port-au-Prince with the remnant of his troops. It was thought probable that he would soon abdicate. He had been advised to do so by the Empress, and was so enraged at her for her advice that he was only prevented from shooting her by the interference of his Generals. Should the Republicans succeed—of which there appears to be little doubt—they will, it is stated, reopen to commerce the ports which have for a number of years been closed, and will revoke the monopoly law.

Our dates from Buenos Ayres are to Dec. 11. The United States brig *Dolphin* arrived there Dec. 5. The other principal vessels of the Paraguay squadron were at Montevideo, awaiting the arrival of the *Sabine*. The indications are that LOPEZ intends to make every hostile demonstration; whether to be persisted in to actual war, is doubtful. He was busily arming and drilling troops, launching steamers, storing his magazines with munitions of war, and preparing to bar the waters of the Paraguay River with heavy chains.

Havana advices are to Jan. 25. The political news is without importance. On the 17th January a fire occurred at Matanzas, which, before it was extinguished, destroyed three handsome buildings.

Very little business of general interest was done in Congress on Saturday, the Senate being engaged in the consideration of the local affairs of the City of Washington, and the House being engaged on the private calendar. Mr. GWIN, in the Senate, moved to reconsider the vote on the Pacific Railroad bill, and the motion was briefly argued, but without any definite result—the vote on a motion to lay Mr. GWIN's motion on the table being postponed until Monday. The proposition to establish a horse railroad in Pennsylvania-avenue was then debated for the remainder of the day. In the House, in addition to the consideration of private bills, Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing a loan of $15,000,000, but objections were made by the Republicans. Leave was also asked by Mr. PALMER, of New-York, to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill revising the Tariff so as to make the duties discriminating, but objections were made by the Democrats.

Only one branch of the Legislature was in session on Saturday—the Assembly—the Senate having adjourned over from Friday until Monday. Several petitions were presented from this City, praying the Legislature to closely scrutinize the Tax law. A bill was introduced to authorize the Long Island Railroad Company to build and occupy a road from the Jamaica and Brooklyn Road, west of Jamaica, to the East River, opposite Thirty-fourth-street. Bills were also introduced to repeal the law creating the office of City Judge in this City; and to repeal all the existing Usury laws. Various other measures of interest to New-Yorkers were entered upon the first stages of legislation.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, on Saturday, rendered a verdict against the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, in the suit of Mrs. MARY E. SHAW, whose husband was killed, and who was herself seriously injured several years ago, by a train coming in collision with a carriage in which they were riding. The verdict carries damages to the amount of $22,250. It is supposed that the defendants will move to set aside the verdict, though this is the fourth trial, and they have been worsted in the previous three.

The steamer *North Carolina*, plying between Baltimore and Norfolk, was burnt at sea on Friday night. A clergyman named CURTIS and a colored steward were lost.

A telegraphic dispatch announces the death of WILLIAM C. BOND, the Astronomer, Director of the Cambridge (Mass.) Observatory. He was sixty-nine years of age.

We publish also this morning the announcement of the death of WM. H. PRESCOTT, the historian. He was sixty-two years of age.

An atrocious murder was committed on Saturday, in the Fourth Ward; a man having beaten his wife to death. The name of the murderer is JOHN MURPHY, who, together with his wife and children, and several brothers with their wives and children, occupied two adjoining rooms in the tenement house rear of No. 33 Oak-street. The deceased and her husband were both in the habit of drinking to excess, and while in that state of fighting and quarrelling. They were both under the influence of liquor when the acts of violence were committed. The murderous instrument was a leather strap, which he usually wore around his body, and he beat her with it until she was covered with lacerated wounds and her face so disfigured that her recognition was almost impossible. The husband ran away, and has not yet been found. An inquest was held yesterday and a verdict rendered, charging THOMAS MURPHY, his brother, with being an accessory to the murder, he being present and not interfering on behalf of the deceased. The accused brother-in-law was lodged in the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A probable murder was committed on Saturday evening in the Sixth Ward, and only a few doors from the scene of the recent Elm-street murder. WM. F. BAKER, who, with his wife, boarded with JAMES LYNCH, at the corner of Pearl and Elm streets, told Mr. LYNCH that he designed taking another boarding-place, when the latter became greatly enraged, seized a shoe knife and stabbed BAKER three times in the abdomen, in the back and shoulders. The wound in the abdomen is pronounced fatal. The injured man was conveyed to the Hospital, where an attempt was yesterday made by the Coroner to take his *ante-mortem* examination, but which, owing to his very critical state, had to be deferred. LYNCH and his wife were arrested and committed to the City Prison to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

The sixteenth annual sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER'S (Presbyterian) Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Nineteenth-street, was delivered by the Pastor, last evening. He urged his hearers to school their consciences in accordance with the teachings of St. Paul. He had a large and attentive audience.

Professor MITCHEL'S benefit took place on Saturday evening. The subject discussed was the unfinished problem of the universe. The Academy of Music was not so full as on some of the previous evenings.

The Cotton Market closed heavily on Saturday,—sales having been confined to 1,000 bales at a shade lower prices. Flour and Wheat were less active. Corn was dull. Coffee, Rice, Whisky, and Naval Stores, were in good demand. The movements in Provisions were less extensive. Sugars were more sought after—chiefly by speculators. Freights were quiet, with 543 vessels of all classes in port.

The European Crisis.

The present relative positions of England and Prussia in the politics of Europe offer us a rare and curious instance of poetical justice in practical history. When England, in 1854, had roused all Western Europe to save Turkey from the grasp of Russia, on precisely the same principles which now urge NAPOLEON III. to rescue Italy from the invading domination of Austria, the Prussian monarch refused to be carried forward with the Occidental tempest. He resolutely maintained a position of neutrality, commanding in itself and eminently advantageous to his own people, by the monopoly which it secured to them of the European commerce with the vast dominions of the Czar.

For this the King and the people of Prussia were denounced by the English Press in unmeasured terms. Prussia was scornfully told that she had abdicated her position as a great Power; that no State of the first rank could possibly be neutral in a conflict of principle, affecting the balance of Europe, without falling beyond hope of diplomatic salvation; that to stand aside was to sink, and to sink shamefully. So far did England push her contemptuous wrath, that when the Congress of Paris was summoned to settle the terms of peace, the English Press and leading English statesmen demanded the exclusion of Prussia from the conferences, and nothing but the good sense and justice of NAPOLEON III. and the Emperor of Russia prevented the consummation of this flagitious attempt upon the independence of a great monarchy, the historical ally of England and her partner in the renown of Waterloo.

Two years have hardly passed by and Prussia is avenged. The English Press of 1859, alarmed at the rapid development of the Italian question, and at the apparent determination of the French Emperor to hold Austria to a strict account for her attempts to violate the Conventions of 1856 in Servia and the Principalities, as well as to stultify the treaties of 1815 in Italy, is insisting with all its might that England shall take up exactly the same position of neutrality which Prussia held in 1854. In other words, England, imitating Prussia, is to abdicate her rank as a great Power, is to accept a secondary part in the politics of Europe, is to see the reforms for which no State has clamored more loudly than herself enforced upon Austria, and the Papacy, and the King of Naples, by France alone.

Prussia, meanwhile, is gradually coming forward as a principal in the impending crisis. To her Austria appeals, conceding to her that leadership of Germany which the House of Hapsburg has contested, ever since the great Elector made for Prussia a name and place in the earth, and looking to her to counteract the open hostility of Russia, and the mysterious movements of France. Upon her, England, newly connected with her by a royal family alliance, leans, as the strongest lever of resistance to the pressure which menaces Europe with a new general war. About her standard Central Europe is gathering; and the only positive force now at work to delay the collision which seems inevitable between Italy and her oppressor, is the energetic opposition offered to the designs of France and Sardinia by the Anglo-Prussian policy, in which England, sheltered behind the Power she insulted but two years since, plays the part stigmatized by herself, so short a time ago, as shameful, secondary, and fatal to national position.

The spectacle is instructive, and the consciousness of its true character ought, perhaps, to excuse the unmanly rancor with which the journalists of England are now berating the great Sovereign, their ally, who has forced their country into such an attitude. But it cannot blind the world to the fact that NAPOLEON III. asks nothing now of the rulers of Italy which England has not asked of them on every tone of the political gamut for this last twenty years. Nor if the Italians—believing that NAPOLEON will give them action where England gave them sympathy—prefer the leadership of the French Emperor to that of Lord MALMESBURY, has England any valid ground of complaint. Minto missions are very well in their way; but an enforced retreat of Austria from the Roman Legations would be better. Mr. GLADSTONE'S classical denunciations of King Bomba were nobly exciting and impressively just; but the few words which, spoken at the Tuileries, are echoed by an immediate amnesty at Naples, must, after all, be admitted to belong to a higher order of eloquence.

The Emperor NAPOLEON is, in truth, master of the position. By the projected marriage of his cousin with the young Princess Royal of Sardinia, he secures for himself a more effective influence in Italy than England has acquired in Germany by the union of the daughter of VICTORIA with the son of the Regent of Prussia. By his open sympathy with the Czar ALEXANDER, he has drawn within the circle of his policy the widely extended relations of Russia with the German Counts and with German society. His military preponderance over Austria rests not on his actual army, formidable as it is, but upon the financial weakness of his adversary and his own financial strength; upon the mutual disaffection of the incongruous nationalities which make up the Austrian Empire, and upon the intensely homogeneous patriotism of the French race. With everything that can move a people to revolt flaming in the heart of Italy; with the weight of recognized principles of public law, and of established tendencies in the European system, all concentrated in favor of his demands, it is utterly unreasonable to suppose that the *vis inertiæ* of the Anglo-Prussian policy can arrest the French Emperor in the course upon which he has entered. Should a premature outbreak of the Italian population precipitate a collision between Austria as the oppressor and Sardinia as the protector of those populations, the irresistible logic of circumstances must speedily draw France across the Alps. But up to this time the Emperor NAPOLEON has done nothing to invite the responsibility of such a result. The attitude he now holds has been forced upon him; and, even more truly than in 1854, he now maintains European right against unprincipled aggression. And if, as the English Press alleged, the abstinence of Prussia in 1854 from the Western demands upon Russia was the real cause of the great war that followed, and so justified the abuse heaped upon FREDERIC WILLIAM IV., then, certainly, the present abstinence of England from the demands of France upon Austria will impose upon Great Britain at least an equal responsibility for that fresh calamity of a continental conflict which again threatens the peace of the world.

Our Honorable Gentlemen.

Row No. — —we are afraid to guess what position this one occupies in the ignoble list of Congressional squabbles—occurred on Thursday in Washington. Amongst the more remarkable ones of this session have been an assault by Mr. MONTGOMERY upon Mr. ENGLISH with a cane, repelled with broken bricks; do. by Mr. TAYLOR upon Mr. WELDEN with the naked fist, repelled with an umbrella; the lie direct given to Senator DOUGLAS by Dr. FITCH, accompanied by charge of "highwayman" behavior against both by Senator DAVIS—no personal violence offered. The next item to be added to these "high-toned" little affairs was a small passage at arms between one of the members of the House, Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, and the Speaker, Colonel ORR, of South Carolina. The parties did not come to blows, but the style of address, considering the relative position of the disputants, was quite racy, vigorous and original, and excited a "marked sensation in the House." In short, Mr. HUGHES grossly insulted the Speaker, and the Speaker, in reply, intimated to the said HUGHES that they had better settle their "difficulties outside," in which suggestion HUGHES concurred. The result was, as the result always is in these disgusting cases, that HUGHES apologized, said he did not mean what he said, and that "he took pleasure" in saying that he was sorry for it, and then the Speaker, of course, expressed his gratification at the disclaimer, and make a general declaration of his desire at all times to treat HUGHES with courtesy. Senators DIVEN and SPINOLA have been imitating with great success these performances.

When two members of Congress, or members of decent society anywhere, conduct themselves toward each other, upon the smallest provocation, or upon no provocation at all, with gross rudeness and ill-breeding, the best thing to do is certainly to apologize; but how they can apologize "with pleasure," as HUGHES and so many other political luminaries in Washington are doing every day, is, we confess, more than we can understand. When a man behaves like a brute, and grossly violates not only parliamentary usages, but the usages which regulate the intercourse of all gentlemen, to make the *amende* is the least he can do; but he ought, if he knew his real position, make it not with joy, but with real shame and regret that it should be necessary. When a man gets drunk over night and rolls in the gutter, he does not feel very hilarious, or express much gratification over the process of brushing the filth off his coat in the morning. It is a duty to be sure, the first act which sincere repentance prescribes, and the first step in reform, but it is a dirty duty, which the sot should perform with tears in his eyes, or a blush on his cheek. These Congressional rowdies, whose low squabbles and ruffianly altercations we are every day compelled to chronicle, and who unhappily are so steadily lowering, not themselves only, for that were a small matter, but the whole nation in the eyes of the world, seem to have got it somehow into their heads that they can descend to any depth of blackguardism, if they only make an apology immediately afterwards; that it is possible to be a ruffian in the house and a ruffian in the street and a ruffian in the bar-room, if stereotyped excuses are made periodically in public, and that the measure of a man's breeding is not the uniform tenor of his language and bearing towards his fellows, but his glibness in "disclaiming" and "regretting" after gross misconduct on particular occasions; just as if a notorious thief were to ask people to receive him as an honest man, every time he chose to profess true repentance and deep respect for the laws.

The sooner some change is made in the code of social and parliamentary politeness at Washington the better, for under the system now in force in that focus of gentility, rules which in all other parts of the civilized world are considered to lie at the very base and root of gentlemanhood, are utterly repudiated. To be a gentleman is to act steadily and consistently in every relation of life, as far as human weaknesses will allow, in a gentlemanly way, and not simply to perform certain acts on particular occasions, which a gentleman under similar circumstances would also feel bound to perform. In this age of the world, when birth and calling have ceased to have much practical importance in determining a man's social status, the great and main distinction between a gentleman and a "no gentleman," lies in the *habit of self-restraint*. In this lies, after all, a well-bred man's great superiority to an ill-bred one. He does not knock a man down when he disapproves of what he is saying; does not call him a liar when he doubts his veracity; does not seize the best potato at table because he would like to have it. The whole end and whole meaning of education, and manner, and breeding, and politeness consists in habitually refraining from saying all you think, or doing everything you want to do. In so far as we deviate from this standard do we approach the Fejee Islander or Digger Indian, and it is the utter disregard of these rules which causes all the "rough and tumble" fights in the Sixth Ward of this city and the Congress of the United States. Paddy Flanagan knocks Mike O'Toole down, simply because he does not like him. MONTGOMERY attacks ENGLISH with a cane for the same reason. When Flanagan and O'Toole meet in their groggery of an evening, and O'Toole says something which Flanagan doubts or which seems in any way to reflect upon Tim Flanagan, his brother, Paddy tells him bluntly that he is a liar. FITCH treats DOUGLAS in the Senate in precisely the same way, upon precisely similar reasons. When the "Dead Rabbit Club," or the "Forty-Acre Crowd" hold their nocturnal meetings, a decision of the President, or whatever the governing officer of such an assemblage may be called, is cheerfully obeyed as long as it does not run counter to the wishes of any of the members. When this occurs, the aggrieved individual most likely calls him names, or challenges him to fight. This is the style of behavior which is transfered to the House of Representatives. A brutal outspokenness, a savage indifference to what the French call the *convneances*, to the proprieties of time and place, and persons, an utter inability to repress the feeling which is uppermost in the heart at the moment, are amongst the leading traits of barbarism. They are not in the least relieved by the repentance which, among all but hardened criminals, generally follows wild outbursts of passion. A dirty Patagonian howling over the body of his friend whom he has tomahawked in a gust of rage, is for the moment a better Patagonian than before, but he is simply a dirty Patagonian after all.

Death of Mr. Prescott.

American Literature, and the true "best society" of the New World, have just lost, in WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, one of their noblest ornaments; an author of large performance, and yet unexhausted promise; a gentleman, in the best sense of that much-abused word, whose many accomplishments clustered with a natural grace about the firm reality of a dignified, honorable and well-balanced character.

Mr. PRESCOTT died in Boston, on Friday last, very suddenly, upon the recurrence of a paralytic affection which had once before threatened his life. Although the senior, by four years, of his compeer in the hierarchy of American letters—Mr. BANCROFT—and of the only living English historian who has attained an equal renown with his own, Mr. PRESCOTT was still in the meridian of his powers, and he has been cut off in the midst of historical labors of a wider scope even than those by which his honorable fame has already been earned.

Mr. PRESCOTT was born at Salem, Massachusetts in 1796, in the same year with the French historian MIGNET, whose duty it has now become, as Perpetual Secretary of the French Institute, to announce to that illustrious body the death of one of its most conspicuous foreign members, his own fellow-laborer upon the annals of Spain and of CHARLES V. Mr. PRESCOTT'S father was a lawyer of eminence, long the leader of the Massachusetts bar, and twice called to the Supreme Bench of that State. His grandfather was that Colonel PRESCOTT to whom the traditions of the time, confirmed by the researches of subsequent historians, have attributed the first part in the heroic defence of Bunker Hill. The sword worn by Colonel PRESCOTT on that great day hung in the house of his grandson, crossed with that of a British naval officer who was also present, but in the attack, and whose daughter was subsequently married at Salem to a son of the rebel Colonel. This symbolical fusion of the Old England with the New, in the person of a writer equally honored and respected on both sides of the Atlantic, has been celebrated by Mr. THACKERAY in his novel of the *Virginians*, the "motive" of which work was first conceived in Mr. PRESCOTT'S hospitable home.

In 1811, Mr. PRESCOTT was entered at Harvard University, and took his Bachelor's degree in 1814 with creditable honors, in spite of an accident which was destined in the end to give a loftier tone to all his purposes in life, and to metamorphose a lawyer of Massachusetts into an American author, but which at the time must have seemed to himself to threaten all his hopes of usefulness and of reputation. A missile heedlessly thrown by one of his class-mates had at first seriously injured and finally extinguished the sight of one of his eyes, while the other, strained by the double efforts his studiousness imposed upon it, soon began to give way. Two years spent in Europe failed to bring relief to this infirmity, and after much deliberation Mr. PRESCOTT resolved to abandon the study of the law, and, devoting himself with the assistance of such readers and amanuenses as his father's ample fortune enabled him to command to the study of history, determined upon making a place for himself among the leading authors of his day.

After twenty years of preparation pursued in such depressing circumstances as no other modern historian, excepting AUGUSTIN THIERRY, has been called to contend with, Mr. PRESCOTT, in 1838, published his *History of Ferdinand and Isabella*. The work appeared simultaneously in London and Boston, and commanded in Europe an immediate tribute of measured and deliberate praise, not less valuable perhaps and delightful to the author than the very natural panegyrics of his own countrymen and friends. It was recognized as a masterpiece of descriptive and narrative power, which had brought the romantic realities of the age and country which were its theme more vividly and picturesquely, and therefore more truly, before the world than any preceding work. Five years afterwards the verdict of criticism upon Mr. PRESCOTT'S abilities was confirmed by his second publication, the *Conquest of Mexico*, which earned for him his election as a corresponding member of the French Institute in the Academy of Moral and Political Science. The *Conquest of Mexico* was followed by the *Conquest of Peru*, in 1847, and that again by the first two volumes of the *History of Philip the Second*, in 1855.

The latter—Mr. PRESCOTT'S last, and destined beyond a doubt to have been his most important work—is still unfinished, the third volume having not long since appeared.

Mr. PRESCOTT'S multifarious researches have from time to time given birth to many essays and papers, mostly upon historical or political subjects, the best of which have been collected and published under his own supervision in a single volume; but his most valuable treatise, auxiliary to the elaborate Histories upon which his strength was expended, is the *Life of Charles V.*, made especially important to English readers by the great superficiality and incorrectness of ROBERTSON'S more famous and more bulky work.

Few men were more deservedly admired, or exercised a more wholesome influence, in the private life of America, than Mr. PRESCOTT. The example which he set, of an ambition at once active and calm, of studious energy combined with the most refined generosity of feeling and the most winning courtesy of manner, cannot well be spared in a society so chaotic and so turbulent as our own. He was a man of the world without insincerity, and a scholar without pretension, combining in himself two types, which, taken separately, have become so rare and infrequent as to appear almost traditional and legendary. His death will be mourned as a personal loss by the most distinguished men of two hemispheres, for his personal qualities had educated admiration of the writer into friendship for the man wherever he found his way.

The Ocean Mail Service.

The Washington *Union* a day or two since, in commenting upon the general Postal system of the country, remarked:

> "To longer neglect fostering ocean mail service, is to *abandon it to Great Britain and France*; thus making our merchants subservient to, and our Post-Office Department dependent upon their steamers. *The people will not tolerate any such experiments, and it is therefore useless to attempt them.*"

After what our Government has already done in this direction, it is rather refreshing to see its recognized organ expressing this opinion. In 1855 there were 85 round trips performed in the mail service between this country and Europe,—and 60 of them were performed by American steamers:—in 1858 American steamers performed but 30 out of the whole number, which was 159! In 1855 the American steamers carried mails on which the postages paid amounted to $731,637, against $411,288 by the Cunard line:—in 1858 the postages by American mail steamers amounted to $361,355, against $1,016,789 by the Cunard line! This is the result of three years' experience, under Administrations of which the *Union* is the organ. It has been brought about by the systematic discouragement of American steamers, which forms the most conspicuous feature of the present management of the Post-Office Department. Mr. BROWN'S apparent object thus far has been to *break down* every reliable line of American steamers, by encouraging a competition certain to last only during the Summer months. He is now endeavoring to get authority to contract for *ten* years instead of *two*, on the same terms as heretofore:—and says that he can get the service performed on those terms *in English ships*, if not in American. If the *Union* can devise any more direct means of "abandoning the ocean mail service to England, and making our merchants and our Post-Office Department dependent upon her steamers," Mr. BROWN would probably feel obliged to it for the information. He has already so far accomplished this result that *three* of the four *American* mails per month are now carried in *British* screw-steamers. The *Arago* and *Fulton* are the only American mail steamers left on the Atlantic,—and the Postmaster did his best, through Mr. VANDERBILT, last year, to cripple them also and drive them off.

We hope Congress will devote some little attention to this matter before the adjournment. It certainly deserves it. The policy now pursued is utterly ruinous to our character, and in the highest degree injurious to our interests. No one certainly can deem it desirable that we should be dependent upon foreign steamers for our mail service. Nor is it wise to permit the postages received on ocean mails to pass wholly into the hands of foreign ship-owners. In his last annual report, the Postmaster-General showed, from reliable data, that, with a regular weekly service in American vessels, alternating with the Cunard line, receipts for postage would amount to about $12,500 per trip, or $50,000 per month. As things are now, the receipts of American mail steamers are but little over half that amount:—the American service is so infrequent that persons having correspondence with Europe prefer to rely upon the Cunard weekly line. A bill is now in the hands of the Senate Post-Office Committee based upon this statement,—and requiring the Postmaster-General to contract with responsible parties, who shall give adequate security, for a *weekly* mail in *American* ships,—and to pay the contracting parties $12,500 for each round trip or the postages that may be received,—at their option. This would substantially limit the amount paid to the postages received, taking them upon the basis of Mr. BROWN'S estimate; although it is by no means certain that any American company could be found to guarantee the service for a term of years for the sum specified. But it is understood that the *Arago* and *Fulton* are willing to continue their part of the service on these terms, and it is not impossible that others might be induced to enter the field on the same basis. The main thing required is the guarantee of *some* adequate amount,—so that the whole thing may not be left to chance and all the risk be thus thrown upon the contracting parties.

We hope Congress may be induced to give this matter early attention. It is a subject of importance to the character and credit of the whole country,—one with which party or sectional feeling should not be permitted to interfere. The Government can very easily establish a weekly mail service in American vessels between this country and Europe, and at a cost which, after a very few years, if not at the outset, would be fully met by the postages received. Why should it not be done?

Amusements.

The programmes for the past week offered but little variety, and promise still less for the present. At two of the principal Broadway establishments we have pieces that are satisfactory to the audiences, and as a natural consequence draw hugely. Mr. NIBLO'S establishment is devoted to Equestrianism.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. NIBLO'S handsome establishment—after a period of dissipation in the terpsichorean festivities of the season—reopened on Thursday evening, with a satisfactory audience, assembled for the purpose of witnessing the performances of a Circus Company. The members of this company are mostly good, and in one or two instances remarkable. Mr. MELVILLE, the celebrated Australian rider, is one of the bright particular stars. In all that is daring, graceful and manly he is, we think, without a rival. A little child named ALICE is another remarkable performer; she seems barely strong enough to stand up straight, yet performs the most marvelous feats, in some technical respects excelling the oldest performers. For the rest, we have a multitude of the usual artists, a good ring, cleanly grooms, and a nice set-scene. The "band," which from time immemorial has been one of the most irresistible features of a circus company, is not startling for its excellence or strength. The clown, Mr. DAN RICE, has his reputation, and his trained animals deserve theirs. The latter are by far the funniest of the twain. Properly conducted, there is room and even need for a first-class circus conveniently located on Broadway.

At Burton's Theatre we are promised a new comedy to-night, called the "Female American Cousin." There is a dishonorable sort of poverty about the title which would undoubtedly injure the piece, were it not that Mr. GAYLOR'S reputation as a dramatist adds a certain importance. We hope, for the sake of a painstaking and energetic management, the comedy will achieve a success. Miss JULIA DALY, the versatile *Comedienne*, sustains the principal *role*. Mr. EDDY, at the Broadway Theatre, announces a revival of the celebrated spectacle piece called the "Cataract of the Ganges." Under Mr. MARSHALL'S management this piece was first produced here, and with a fullness of scenic splendor rarely equaled. Revived under Mr. EDDY'S auspices, there can hardly be a doubt of its success. SANDS, NATHANS & Co.'s stud of horses is engaged for the cavalcade. GERALD GRIFFIN'S play of "Gisippus," with Mr. EDDY as the *Forgotten Friend*, is the opening item.

Mr. and Mrs. CHANFRAU have been added to the forces at the National Theatre, and make their appearance to-night in the local drama of "Linda, the Cigar Girl." The farce called "Aunt Charlotte's Maid" and the pantomime called the "Statute Lover" will also be given. At the Bowery Theatre the sisters WESTERN continue their successful engagement, appearing to-night in the "Three Fast Men" and the "Female Minstrels." The bulletin of the Museum informs us that there is a "thrilling excitement" at that establishment, on the subject of a band of minstrels now holding forth there. At WOOD'S establishment the genuine African article can also be obtained; Mr. BLEECKER'S local burletta called "New-Year's Calls" has been revived here with decided success.

The absence of novelty at the theatres has improved the condition of the concert rooms, and restored a lost entertainment—reading from the poets. Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF have given several successful soirées at Hope Chapel, and are encouraged sufficiently to continue the series. At Niblo's Mr. BALL announces his second reading for to-night. On Saturday Miss FREEMAN gave a very pleasant entertainment at Lyrique Hall, reading a variety of poems with rare delicacy and emotional truthfulness. The lady has no organization for public declamation, but for a small room and an attentive audience she is thoroughly admirable. Mr. GOLDBECK assisted on the occasion with his usual masterly skill.

Mr. G. VANDENHOFF announces a fresh entertainment—"Evenings with Sheridan"—for this week, commencing on Wednesday next, at Lyrique Hall, Broadway. It has a very attractive promise.

LATER FROM UTAH.

Speedy Transmission of the President's Message by the Overland Mail.

Proceedings of the Courts—Murders, Robberies, &c.—Spirit of the Mormons—The Governor's Message.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

We were most agreeably disappointed on last Saturday evening—Christmas Day—by the arrival of the express with the President's Message, *through in eleven days from St. Joseph's Mission to this city.* In consequence of the severe and almost incessant storms which have prevailed for the past five weeks, we had abandoned all hopes of receiving the Message by express, and least of all in so short a time. As it was, the expressman was compelled to walk 20 miles through the snow on one occasion, and he was one whole day coming over the Big Mountain into the city, a distance of some 28 miles, in consequence of the trail made by the mail trains becoming filled up with drifted snow to the depth of some eight feet.

The Message was immediately forwarded to California by the contractors on the mail route from this city to Placerville, and they confidently expect to have it reach San Francisco within four days after its departure from here; for if it has not already reached California by some other route, it will be telegraphed to San Francisco by the new telegraph line, which is finished out as far as Genoa, in Carson Valley, avoiding the necessity of carrying the express across the Sierra Nevada Mountain.

If they succeed in their anticipations, as we doubt not they will, the whole transit across the Plains will be effected in *fifteen days*, and this in the dead of Winter, in a season unparalleled in the number and severity of its storms, since the settlement of this country.

The contractors on this mail route assert most positively that they can forward the mails across the Plains with the same speed in which they have forwarded the President's Message, if their compensation can be so augmented as to place them on an equal footing with the southern route, and enable them to place their stations at regular intervals of twenty miles each, instead of sixty and seventy, as they are now compelled to do. The snow would then be an obstacle easily surmounted, for the trail from station to station would readily be kept open. Snow is the only obstacle which presents any serious impediment in the way of rapid, easy and pleasant travel from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean by this great central highway.

The contractors, who are men of energy and enterprise, well fitted for the undertaking, have it in contemplation to send out a vessel, during the coming Summer, for a supply of camels, to be acclimated in this latitude, and used in the transportation of the United States mails and express matter.

The news of the completion of the telegraph line across the Sierra Nevada Mountains into this Territory was received with enthusiasm and joy by the Gentile portion of this community, as the completion of the line to this city very early in the Spring is now reduced to a certainty.

Christmas Day passed off most merrily and pleasantly in this city. Snow having fallen all night Christmas Eve, the sleighing was excellent, and every one who could turn out anything on runners seemed to have decided to go a-sleighing. The streets were crowded all day with groups of "Jews" and "Gentiles" mixed, seemingly intent on making fun for the occasion. We even noticed some of our most respected and dignified officials indulging, as a relaxation from the toils of office, in the sport of snow-balling, which they seemed to enjoy with all the gusto of their school-boy days. Although there were, as might be expected, many intoxicated persons about, still we have not heard of the least disturbance to mar the general merriment indulged in during the day.

On Tuesday, KIRK ANDERSON, Esq., sent, as a courtesy, an extra of his paper, the *Valley Tan*, containing the President's Message, to each of the members of the Legislature. After the members of the lower House had been attentively engaged in reading the message for some time, a long resolution was introduced by HIRAM CLAWSON, BRIGHAM'S Private Secretary, who is a member of the Legislature, denouncing ANDERSON'S paper as a vile, scurrilous sheet, unfit to be circulated among the members of the Legislature, and requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to gather up the numbers of the paper which had been distributed and return them to the Secretary of the Territory, through whom they supposed the paper had been sent. The resolution stated, however, that no disrespect was intended to the Secretary or to the President's Message. This resolution, coming, as is supposed, from BRIGHAM YOUNG, was passed, as they say, "unanimously;" but out of forty papers distributed but nineteen were eturned.

In the afternoon some two or three of the members of the Legislature came and apologized to Mr. ANDERSON for what had been done, stating that they regretted that such a resolution had been passed, and the next day the resolution was expunged.

We regret exceedingly that we have not been able to procure a copy of the resolution, but when Secretary HARTNETT applied for a copy they refused to give him one, saying that it had been expunged and they did not wish it referred to.

This attempt to crush out, as it were, an independent Press—one ready to support the cause of the oppressed, in opposition to the will of a tyrant—will merely redound upon the heads of the villains who attempted it. Their object is to create a prejudice against the Gentile paper among all good Mormons, and to prevent its circulation among them; but the steadily-increasing demand for the paper among the people shows that such attempts will only make the paper the more popular.

The leaders have even gone so far as to threaten the life and safety of the editor himself, and he has been warned that if he persists in his *exposé* of the workings of Mormonism his office will be torn down and his press destroyed. On Wednesday last EPHRAIM HANKS, the principal witness in the case of the murder of the deaf and dumb boy, the particulars of which I have given you in recent letters—whose own evidence would clearly indicate him as guilty of perjury, if not of being an accessory to the cruel murder of the boy—came to Mr. ANDERSON and told him that if he did not apologize in the next number of his paper for some remarks made by him in regard to the trial, he would warn him, as he said "in a whisper," that *he would take care of him!*

The Mormon "bravos" have yet a lesson to learn, for threats and intimidation will not produce the same effect upon the Gentiles now here as they had upon the handful of Gentiles who were here in their clutches and at their mercy a few years ago. They have demanded an investigation into their deeds—they shall have it, and if a Jury can be found to render righteous verdicts, they shall be punished for the atrocious crimes which they have committed. Already one is indicted by a Grand Jury composed principally of Mormons for breaking up a United States Court; and another is committed for trial for the murder, according to the "Danite" system, of a poor deaf and dumb boy. And information has been received of several more such instances, which will soon be investigated and made public notwithstanding their threats of violence.

The effect and moral influence which the army exerts in this community, by its presence in the Territory, becomes daily more and more apparent. We have just learned of an incident which occurred in San Pete Valley a few days since, illustrative of the spirit of independence which is gradually infusing itself into the minds of the Mormon population.

A Mormon by the name of CLAPP had taken a contract to supply a large herd of Government animals, which are herded in that Valley, with a considerable amount of forage. He had engaged this forage previous to making the contract, from the settlers in and about Fort Ephraim, at a reasonable price, and thereupon bound himself in the sum of $1,000 to fulfill his contract.

Soon after this the Bishop of the Valley, WARREN SNOW, hearing of it, came to CLAPP and the principal inhabitants of Ephraim, and reproved them most severely for furnishing forage to the Army, telling them that they had brought "damnation into the Valley," and forbidding them, under penalty of excommunication, from selling their produce. The result of this was that the next morning a paper was put in circulation, and signed by several, pledging themselves not to sell hay to CLAPP under $30 per ton, straw at $15, and other things in proportion, while CLAPP had contracted to deliver the hay to Government at $12. As soon as he discovered this, CLAPP went round and called on those who had promised to furnish him grain, &c., and persuaded them to hold a meeting and consult as to what would be their best interests and policy in the matter. The meeting was held, and the result was that a majority of the inhabitants resolved to support CLAPP and assist him in fulfilling his contract, in opposition to the direction of the Bishop. The Bishop at this became very angry, and, after threatening them all with excommunication, came up to this city to consult with BRIGHAM on the subject. Before this, however, he wrote to the commander of the force, stationed in the valley to guard the animals, telling him that if he would agree that the animals should not be brought within a certain distance of the settlements, that he would furnish all the forage necessary. The secret of the whole matter being that he wished to have the contract himself, and was angry because CLAPP had

had the hardihood to take it from him. He was therefore endeavoring to put down Clapp by using his authority as a Bishop. He has had several contracts for furnishing various supplies to the army, but care will be taken that he gets no more.

Clapp has been a very strong Mormon, and is celebrated as a preacher of Mormonism—but he now says that the leaders of Mormonism have sadly fallen from grace, and that sooner than to deprive himself of his rights as a freeman, and become a serf and vassal of the Mormon priesthood, he will renounce Mormonism. These are the sentiments of a majority of the inhabitants of his settlement.

Brigham, however, will settle the difficulty by sending them some soft message, and reproving the Bishop, and in all probability they will be as loyal to him as ever. The leaven, however, is working, and its influence is not lost upon some of the people.

Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, returned yesterday from a visit to Arapeen and the Ute Indians with whom difficulties have been anticipated in consequence of the arrest of two of their young men for an assault upon a Mormon woman. He reports that he found them most bitter against the Americans, and that nothing but their fear of the army held them in check. He was told by Arapeen, the Chief, that the Mormons had been telling them evil stories about the Americans which he was inclined to believe.

After a long talk with them, however, Dr. Forney succeeded in explaining to them the circumstances of the arrest, and of the intention and design in arresting the young. With his explanation they expressed themselves satisfied, and promised to make friends with the army.

The Mormons seem determined to create and bring about difficulties with the Indians. The Grand Jury have found an indictment against an Indian for killing a white man two years ago in a distant valley, when they know that to arrest him it will be necessary to fight the whole tribe, and thus create the difficulties and expense of an Indian war.

Indian Agent Jarvis arrived here yesterday evening, in the mail from the East. He stopped at the mail-station at the South Pass to rest, and was detained there nineteen days in consequence of the scarcity of animals at the station, caused by the great number lost by the mail company in the recent storms, ten mules having frozen to death in one night. He reports that the thermometer, during his stay there, was for several days 27° below zero. Mr. J. is in good health and spirits, not having suffered from the effects of his journey.

The merchants here are now very much cramped in their business, in consequence of the great scarcity of specie. This scarcity is caused by the operations of the paymaster's department of the army. The soldiers and employes of the army are now entitled to nearly four months' pay, and the paymaster has not the cash to pay with. It takes a large sum of money to pay some 5,000 men their wages for four months. He is however collecting as rapidly as possible, and thus draining out of circulation all the specie which he can obtain, and this will cause a great scarcity of cash until he is enabled to pay it out again.

The Mormons too are hoarding up all the cash which they can get hold of, not absolutely necessary to spend for their support, in anticipation of a move in the Spring. We do not doubt that it is their intention to move if Congress takes any action in regard to polygamy.

The army is particularly pleased with that part of the President's Message relative to the occupancy of Northern Mexico, and all feel anxious to have the opportunity of going there.

Mr. Osborne, the Gentile member of the Legislature, elected from Green River County, took his seat as a member on Thursday morning. His right to a seat was contested by Mr. Hooper, who was elected from this County, on the ground that Green River County had been attached to it. This law, however, was void, as it was not signed by Governor Cumming, who was acting as Governor in the Territory at the time. Notwithstanding this fact, the Legislature, in order to sustain themselves, sustained Hooper in his claim to a seat, but got him afterwards to resign, and permitted Osborne to fill the vacancy thus created. If this is not "beating the devil round the stump," I know not what it is.

The examination into the circumstances of the murder of a deaf and dumb boy in this City a few weeks ago, by one of the "destroying angels," which has created so much interest, was concluded on Tuesday last, and Christiansen, the murderer, was fully committed for trial before the United States District Court. From the evidence adduced the crime committed was clearly murder. The poor boy was arrested on a charge of stealing money, which he denied, although he acknowledged having on a previous occasion taken some. He was taken by this policeman out through the mountains to hunt for money which he had not taken, and was compelled by the threats of this man to resort to the expedient of traveling from one spot to the other in order to delay a castigation which this man had determined to give him if he did not find some money. Finally, after traveling about two days, the boy, as Christiansen himself states, became desperate and inflicted a slight wound upon him, and in return was shot three times by the man. In this condition he was placed upon a wagon to be brought to the city, but before reaching the city, wounded as he was with three pistol shots, he was again led out, and unarmed and weak with the loss of blood, his throat was cut from ear to ear by a man armed with a knife, revolver and policeman's club, under the pretence that he had to do it in self-defence.

It is confidently anticipated by the Mormon leaders that a Petit Jury cannot be found to convict him even under this testimony. We shall see whether such is the case or not.

Another case of "Danite" murder has been brought to light in the Southern Judicial District, which in its details is one of the most atrocious that has ever been made public. As the offenders are not yet arrested, a Deputy-Marshal being now on the search for them, I shall desist from giving any account of it for the present.

The U. S. District Court adjourned on Thursday last until the first Monday in January. On Thursday, previous to the adjournment, Judge Sinclair delivered his decision in regard to the conflict of authority between the United States Marshal and the Marshal appointed by the Territory, in regard as to which one should serve the process of the U. S. District Court, while it was engaged in the consideration of crimes and offences against the laws of the Territory.

Judge Sinclair decided that both the Marshal and the District-Attorney appointed by the President as the Marshal and District-Attorney for this Territory, could not be superseded in their attendance upon a United States District Court by any appointments of the Territorial Legislature. His arguments in support of his decision are most able and interesting. I shall procure a copy of them to send you by the next mail for the benefit of your readers in the legal profession.

In the case of the United States *vs.* James Ferguson, on an indictment for intimidating Judge Stiles in the discharge of his duty—compelling him to adjourn his Court at the February Term, 1857—the defendant resorted to all sorts of expedients to avoid a trial upon the direct issue. He first offered a *plea in abatement*, which he however subsequently withdrew. He then moved to *quash the indictment*, on the ground that it was not sufficiently accurate in some of its particulars, which motion was overruled by the Court. He then offered the President's pardon as a *plea in bar* to any further prosecution, by doing which he virtually acknowledged himself guilty. This he also afterwards withdrew, and decided to go to trial, relying upon the fact that the evidence of Judge Stiles, whom he states is a material witness in the case, cannot be procured before the next term of the Court in October next.

The Grand Jury have found several bills of indictment against parties for horse stealing, robbery, &c.

The Legislature assembled at Fillmore City on Monday, Dec. 13, and adjourned from day to day until Saturday, the 18th inst., when a quorum of each house being present, they were duly qualified by Secretary Hartnett, and presented by him with the Governor's Message, a copy of which I herewith inclose to you. After organizing, a resolution was passed by the Legislature, in accordance with which it met in this city on Monday.

A. B. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

St. Louis, Saturday, Jan. 29.

The Utah Legislature met at Fillmore City on the 13th ult., organized on the 18th, and adjourned, to meet at Salt Lake City, on the 27th.

Governor's Message.

To the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah :

Dec. 13, 1858.

Gentlemen of the Common Council and House of Representatives :

It has become my duty to communicate to the Legislative Assembly, information on the condition of the Territory, and to recommend such measures as I judge to be necessary for its welfare.

To Almighty God we should return thanks for all the blessings he has bestowed upon this people ; especially for averting from them the threatened horrors of civil war, and restoring to them the comforts of home, with health, peace, and general prosperity.

The events which have transpired here within the last two years have excited great solicitude throughout the country, and attracted public attention to this Territory.

The President of the United States, in the exercise of his constitutional authority, determined, in the early part of last year, to reorganize this Territory by the appointment of new civil officers ; and, at the same time, he ordered a detachment of the Army to this point, to perform the ordinary military duties, and to act as a military *posse*, upon the requisition of the proper civil officer. The General in command of this detachment received written orders, designating his duties, and forbidding him, his officers or men "to attack any body of citizens whatsoever, except upon requisition, or in sheer self-defence."

The President was induced to pursue this course of action in consequence of reiterated statements made by men who had lived in your midst, and the seditious language used by some of your influential writers and public speakers.

In this connection it is proper I should announce my opinion that a large number of the inhabitants of Utah participated, subsequently, in positive acts of rebellion against the Federal Government. Under these circumstances I entered Great Salt Lake City on the twelfth day of April, 1858, and availed myself of every suitable occasion to notify the inhabitants that I required unconditional submission to the laws ; that I would sustain the civil officers in the proper performance of their duties and maintain the public peace.

After a residence of some weeks among you I announced to the Government at Washington that the disaffected portion of the community had returned to their duty, and would receive and obey the newly appointed civil officers. Subsequently, the President's proclamation of the 6th of April last was promulgated. It offered a full and free pardon to all who would submit to the authority of the Federal Government.

By your acquiescence in the conditions of this pardon all political difficulties between the Federal Government and the people of Utah are adjusted ; and I trust that your future history will attest the sincerity of your professions of devotion to the Constitution and to the laws.

The Government of the Territories has been characterized by certain individuals as a relic of barbarism and a system of oppression. These cavillers should remember that the patriots and sages, whose memory they profess to revere, not only achieved our independence, and framed the Constitution, but inaugurated also the system of Territorial Government—a government of constitutional laws. We must rely upon them for protection. All communities of freemen possess an inherent right of revolution and self-government ; but communities, like individuals, have their periods of infancy and tutelage, preceding those of matured strength and independent action. When abuses exist in the government of a Territory, the true remedy consists in an appeal to the parent government for redress.

You complain that civil officers are sometimes unmindful that their offices were created for the benefit of the whole community, and not exclusively for their own ; but public opinion does not justify resistance to their authority on that account.

The maintenance of the army, and the incidental expenses attending its support, require very large disbursements in the Territory. These necessarily increase the price of labor and its products. Hence the length of time the army will remain here becomes a question in which your constituents are peculiarly interested.

In considering this question it is necessary to refer you to the following clause contained in the Proclamation of the President—"The military force now in Utah, and hereafter to be sent there, will not be withdrawn until the inhabitants of that Territory shall manifest a proper sense of the duty which they owe to this Government." In view of this clause every honorable citizen of this Territory must feel the presence of the army as a reproach upon his patriotism. It therefore behooves you to avoid even the semblance of disloyalty, for in your present condition it is not sufficient that you manifest a proper sense of that duty which you owe to the Government, but public opinion must be satisfied of your loyalty. It would be unreasonable, under existing circumstances, to expect that the transient population now here, will exercise any influence to hasten the removal of the army, a removal contrary to their pecuniary interests—nor can you expect that they will undertake the task of your vindication.

The public Press and private correspondence will finally reveal the truth with regard to your community. This must be a work of time, and therefore I believe that the detachment of the Army now stationed here will enjoy your fine mountain climate, and have ample time to perfect that discipline for which, as a corps, it is even now greatly distinguished.

The Postmaster-General has invited proposals for the transportation of your domestic mails, and I hope that the community will soon enjoy the benefits which will result therefrom.

Government has recently established overland mail routes upon a most liberal basis. This arrangement will furnish greatly increased facilities for travel and correspondence between the Atlantic and the Pacific States. The successful operation of this great enterprise will produce an almost continuous line of settlements extending across the continent—and this now isolated Territory will be brought into more familiar contact with other portions of the country.

To enable the people to be, to some extent, independent of importations, we should encourage domestic manufactures—but an entire independence in such matters is neither practicable nor desirable. Social intercourse and commercial exchanges are indispensable to true progress. Neither communities nor individuals can secure permanent prosperity or happiness in a condition of complete isolation.

Soon after my arrival in this Territory I communicated to the Secretary of War my views in regard to the supposed practicability of navigating the waters of the Yellowstone, including its tributary, the Big-horn. By the adoption of this route, navigation might be established from the Missouri River to a point not exceeding 400 miles from Salt Lake City. I also requested him to order a detachment from Camp Scott, with instructions to make a reconnoissance between Wind River and the confluence of the Yellowstone with the Missouri.

The acts of kindness extended by this people to the Indians, who inhabit these valleys, are creditable to their own generosity and forbearance ; but they seem to have confirmed the Indians in slothful and vicious habits—and fostered a spirit of insubordination, which prompts them occasionally to commit acts of violence against their benefactors.

The Government has established Indian farms in this country, which, if considered as a means of inducing Indians to labor, and produce the articles necessary for their subsistence, seem to have been unsuccessful in accomplishing those objects ; and unless they can be conducted differently in future, it would be well for the Indian Department to purchase food for them, rather than to induce them to cultivate the soil. The Indians must be fed. The supply of game is already insufficient, and they cannot subsist much longer upon the precarious aid received from the hand of charity.

I will call your attention to certain recent occurrences. A brutal assault was committed by some Indians, in the vicinity of Spanish Fork, upon a woman and her child. To enable the agent to make the arrests of the offenders, it became necessary to resort to a military force—and an Indian, not one of those charged with the offence, was unfortunately killed. The culprits were arrested, and are now in confinement, awaiting trial before the Second United States District Court. The dead bodies of two respectable citizens of Millard County were found recently near the road to Chicken Creek, supposed to have been killed by the Indians. Superintendent Forney is now in the neighborhood of Manti, to investigate the affair, and will endeavor to secure the persons of the murderers. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case is now in the hands of the United States District Attorney, who will prosecute the murderers when arrested.

I cannot too strongly urge upon you the necessity of extending the benefit of common schools to every child in the Territory—and would recommend the levying a general tax for the support of such schools. On the proper education of its youth depends the prosperity and happiness of a community. The statistical reports of the prisons in this and other countries show that the proportion of crime is in an inverse ratio to the amount of proper education received.

I would call your attention to providing means for enforcing the law relative to bridging the irrigating ditches, across public highways. Under present circumstances, they are causes of serious inconvenience to travelers.

I entertain the opinion that it has become indispensably necessary to provide for the building a secure and commodious jail at some point near the centre of population, for the confinement of persons charged with criminal offences, and recommend a tax for defraying the expense of its construction.

As errors in the forms of legislation are liable to occur in all new Territories, I would suggest the appointment of a Committee to revise the acts and resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, with instructions to report to your next annual meeting, or earlier, if deemed expedient.

It is necessary that you take early action in filling offices, vacant in the Territory, in consequence of the parties elected having failed to be qualified—and in other cases where the offices have not been filled.

There does not appear to have been any provisions made hitherto for defraying the expenses of the Courts, when sitting on Territorial business, nor for the payment of charges for the maintenance and custody of prisoners. The importance of this subject will, I hope, secure for it your consideration.

I herewith transmit the report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and that of the Territorial Treasurer, which I submit for your action.

A. CUMMING.

Rio de la Plata.

Our files of Buenos Ayres papers are to Dec. 11.

The United States brig-of-war *Dolphin* arrived at that port on Dec. 5, having made the run from Norfolk in forty-five days.

The *St. Lawrence*, the *Fulton*, *Watcrwitch*, *Perry*, *Bainbridge* and *Supply* were still at Montevideo.

The *Sabine* was hourly expected.

The correspondent of the *Express* writes :

"The vessels of the Expedition now in the river are reported to be in fine condition. The officers and men are anxious to have a brush with old Lopez, and the opinion begins to obtain ground that they will soon have a chance. President Lopez is apparently roused to the utmost degree of irritation and anger. His official paper, the *Semanario*, which it is well known is written by his own hand, abounds in the most astonishing scurrility directed against President Buchanan, the Senate Committee, Captain Page, the directors of the Providence Company, their employes, and everybody who has at all been connected with the imbroglio. I send you one of his latest effusions, which may give you some idea of the state of his feelings. Until very lately, no one here believed that there was any real danger of Lopez' fighting. He has been accustomed for so many years to indulge in the most outrageous abuse of those with whom he has been at variance, and has fulminated so many terrible threats that he has never thought of fulfilling when the time came for action, that his first exclamations of disgust leveled at the American demonstrations produced no effect here. The last steamer from Paraguay, however, has changed the complexion of affairs. Things look as if Lopez really was in earnest. He has recently received the Senate Report embodying Captain Page's report, the memorial of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company, the affidavits of the employes, &c., and he has conceived therefrom that the reclamation to be urged by Mr. Bowlin will be so immense that the more economical course for him to settle the question will be to fight. He is evidently still vacillating between fear and avarice, and is determined to try what he can to frighten the leaders of the Expedition, by producing a false impression of his immense resources, induce Mr. Bowlin to offer easier terms, and thus avoid a collision. During the past week, Lopez's agents have purchased a number of *chains* to chain up the river Paraguay, below the Fort of Humaita. They will not prove very formidable obstructions to navigation. The iron foundry here has also been put into requisition by Lopez, and men are busy day and night casting cannon balls, which are immediately shipped to Paraguay.

In the last number of the *Semanario* received here, there is a most outrageous article on the United States, in which the President of the United States is covered with vituperation, charged with corruption, and the whole body of the American "Conscript fathers" were treated as if they were a parcel of jailbirds whom Lopez would like to have in his chaingang.

Mortality.—During the last week there were 101 deaths in Brooklyn. There were 20 men, 20 women and 61 boys and girls. Consumption claimed 12 victims and congestion of the lungs carried off 9. Thirty-one were under one year of age and 79 were natives.

Piccolomini gives a concert in Albany on the 7th of February.

WIFE MURDER.

A Man Beats His Wife to Death and Escapes.

On Saturday morning Eliza Murphy, wife of John Murphy, died from injuries received from her husband, on the previous Thursday night. The particulars are reported as follows : The deceased and her husband, two brothers of the latter, Dennis and Thomas Murphy, and their wives and their respective children, altogether numbering thirteen persons, occupied two rooms on the first floor of the tenement-house rear of No. 33 Oak-street. The deceased and her husband were both addicted to drinking to excess. On Thursday evening, a woman and three boys brought the deceased home very much intoxicated. She was thrust upon a bed, where she lay when her husband, a short time afterwards, came in, also intoxicated. Unbuckling a leather strap which he usually wore around his waist, he dragged his wife out of bed and commenced beating her with it. He beat her about five minutes, then threw her upon the bed and sat down to rest. Several times he pulled her out of bed and repeated the beating. After a while he went out, procured more rum, and returned. He then dragged her from her bed again, and beat her more unmercifully than he had before. When he could beat her no longer, he thrust her into the hall, and locked the door. Thomas Murphy, one of his brothers, interfered, when he ejected him from the room. The woman was taken from the hall into an adjoining room, and placed on a bed, where she lay until 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, when she died. The husband left the house shortly afterwards, and has not since been found.

He went to various shipping offices and endeavored to secure a berth as sailor on a vessel, but did not succeed. The Police are sanguine of affecting his arrest.

The body of the deceased presented a most shocking spectacle, being covered with bruises from head to foot. Both eyes were blackened, the lips and cheeks lacerated, and the features almost unrecognizable. The right temple was severely burned. There was a large prominence upon the right parietal bone, and a portion of the scalp torn off. Coroner Schirmer on Saturday afternoon held the inquest. The following is a report of

THE EVIDENCE.

Dennis Murphy, sworn—I live at 33 Oak-street, rear building ; the deceased, Eliza Murphy, and her husband, John Murphy, his brother, Thomas Murphy, my wife and myself occupy two rooms on the first floor ; on Thursday evening, about eight o'clock, the deceased was brought in by a woman and three boys to our room ; she was then very much intoxicated ; some time afterwards her husband came in, also intoxicated ; deceased was then lying in bed, and her husband dragged her out and commenced beating her with a leather strap, which he usually wore around his waist ; he beat her for about five minutes, when he stopped and commenced to abuse her for getting drunk ; he afterwards repeatedly pulled her out of bed and beat her ; upon his brother Thomas entering the room, he ordered him out, and said he should not live there any longer ; they continued their quarreling until about eleven o'clock, when John Murphy threw Thomas Murphy out into the hall, where he lay for some time ; after this John went out and obtained more liquor ; when he returned he was crazy drunk, dragged his wife out of bed, beat her with the leather strap, to which was attached a buckle, and threw her out of the room into the hall ; he then locked the door ; after this I opened the door and took deceased into the room, and put her upon the bed ; yesterday deceased was very sick and did not leave her bedroom ; nothing was done for her ; her husband remained with her all day ; last night we went to bed early ; between two and three o'clock this morning John Murphy called me and said that his wife was dead ; we struck a light and found that she was quite dead ; we stayed about the house until about eight o'clock A. M., when the husband of deceased left, and I have not seen him since ; I do not know how deceased received the blow upon the head ; I did not see him strike her with anything except the strap ; deceased fell heavily several times.

Anne Horn, sworn : I live at No. 33 Oak-street, opposite the room occupied by deceased and her husband ; they have lived in the place about six weeks, during which time they have been continually quarreling, fighting and intoxicated ; I saw deceased on Thursday evening about eight o'clock ; she was then very drunk, and was being assisted to her premises by a washerwoman who lives in the front house ; that was the last time I saw her alive ; from that time up to eleven o'clock they were fighting ; then the door of their room opened, and Thomas Murphy was thrown out, and came violently in collision with my door, bursting it open, and precipitating him upon the floor ; I shoved him out of the room and locked the door ; he fell on the hall floor, and shortly afterwards their room door opened again, and some one else was thrown out, and fell in the hall-way, giving a heavy sigh ; I think this sigh proceeded from deceased ; when beaten by her husband, deceased used to make a great uproar, but on this occasion she made little noise ; about three-quarters of an hour after this the door of the deceased's room was opened again, and the woman was dragged into the bedroom and the door closed ; in the morning I noticed clotted blood upon the hall floor, which was subsequently washed away by Thos. Murphy ; I refrained from making any inquiries yesterday, fearing I would get myself into trouble if I did so.

George B. Bouton, M. D., sworn : I have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased ; I find almost the entire surface of the body giving evidence of violence ; the back particularly was covered with excoriations and bruises ; both lips were lacerated, both eyes were blackened, and the face and right temple were severely bruised ; the scalp over the right parietal bone was lacerated and separated from the bone for a space as large as a half dollar, and indicated that a very severe blow had been received at that point ; the lungs were slightly congested ; the heart was normal, the right cavity being filled with blood ; the stomach contained about two ounces of greenish colored fluid ; the other organs of the body presented a generally normal condition ; the skull was unusually thick and strong ; the brain was slightly injected as also the membranes ; in my opinion death was caused by exhaustion brought on by the beating received.

After taking the above evidence the case was concluded for the day, and adjourned over till 10 o'clock yesterday morning. At the hour named the Jury reassembled, and, there being no further evidence offered, the case was given to them to agree upon a verdict. They deliberated but a short time, and then rendered the following

VERDICT :

That Eliza Murphy came to her death by injuries received at the hands of her husband, John Murphy, inflicted on the evening of the 27th inst.; and we find that Thomas Murphy was an accessory to the fact.

On the rendition of the verdict Thomas Murphy was committed to prison. He stated that he was a native of Ireland, and fifty-one years of age, and a laborer by occupation. As to the murder he denied having any knowledge of the woman's death.

Probable Murder in the Sixth Ward.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE CHARGED WITH THE MURDER.

On Saturday evening Wm. F. Baker, a sailor, was stabbed three times by James Lynch in the abdomen, in the back and shoulder, and the wounds are pronounced fatal. Baker and his wife boarded with Lynch, at the corner of Pearl and Elm streets, and on Saturday evening Baker informed Lynch of his intention to leave his place and take board elsewhere. Lynch became very much exasperated, seized a sharp shoe-knife and buried the blade in the abdomen of Baker, making a large wound, through which a portion of the intestines protruded. He then stabbed him in the back and shoulder. His wife was present, and is said to have assisted her husband in the murderous assault. Lynch attempted to escape, but was, together with his wife, arrested by the Sixth Ward Police. They were both committed to the Tombs yesterday, to await the result of Baker's injuries. Baker was removed to the Hospital, where he was delirious nearly all day yesterday. The Coroner called at the Hospital yesterday, with a view to take his *ante-mortem* examination, but the condition of the wounded man was not such as to allow of his doing so. Baker has followed the sea for several years, is only twenty-seven years of age, and was recently married.

The Charge of Burglary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

Sir : As an act of justice I request your insertion of this reply to an article in your paper charging me, in company with Mark P. Kenny, as guilty of an attempted burglary in Twenty-ninth-street, near Eighth-avenue. The charge has its origin in the malicious feeling of a Police Officer with whom I have not been on friendly terms. It has been a not unusual custom with myself and other young men, frequenters of the saloon in which the burglary is said to have been attempted, to awake the proprietor by rapping at a front window leading to his bedroom. On Thursday morning last, at an early hour, I was thus seeking, with some companions, to attract his attention, when Policeman Hull arrested myself and Mark P. Kenny. I did not attempt to escape ; did not injure myself ; have never been connected with burglars or thieves, neither has Kenny ever been on the Island. The proprietor of the saloon will substantiate this statement, and I ask from your justice an insertion of it in your columns. Yours, respectfully, JOHN O'BRIEN,

No. 246 Thirty-sixth-street.

The East River Collision.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

In Saturday's Times you erroneously state, under your heading of "News of the Day," that the Harlem boat *Sylvan Shore* was concerned in the collision in the East River, on Friday, by which three men lost their lives. It was the *Sylvan Grove*, and not the *Sylvan Shore*.

RALPH REYNOLDS,

Captain *Sylvan Shore*.

Brooklyn.

Fires.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a house on Flatbush-avenue, near the town of Flatbush, recently occupied as a hotel by Miles Wood, was destroyed by fire. The house was one story high, owned by Isaac Smith, and unoccupied at the time of the fire. Loss $400 ; not insured.

At 10½ o'clock yesterday morning two three story brick buildings, unfinished, on Ormand Place, Bedford, were destroyed by fire. The buildings were owned by Messrs. Litchfield and Ketcham, builders. Loss $3,000. Insured for $500 each in the Nassau Insurance Company.

About the same time a fire broke out in a stable on Duffield-street, near Myrtle-avenue, but the Ridgewood water was handy and prevented serious loss.

To Newspaper Publishers and Job Printers—The subscribers offer for sale one second-hand Folio Post Single large Cylinder Job Printing Machine.

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$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.

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American Union.—Correction.—His Honor Mayor Tiemann testified last Thursday, in Justice Welch's Police Court, that he "Never was a member of the American Union for Inventors, and never was connected with the managers in any way."—*Sun* and *Herald* report, Jan. 28. I have before me the minutes of the meeting of Inventors at Peter Cooper's Institute, Oct. 12, 1858. Mayor Tiemann presided ; was elected a manager ; did not resign at the meeting, and, more than a week afterwards, signed the minutes of the meeting as Chairman. Subsequently, on the 23d of October, the verbal resignations of Messrs. Tiemann and Oliver Charlick were reported to the Board and accepted—the plea in both cases, "want of time." The verbal resignation of his Honor was given at the time of his signing the minutes. He was, consequently, a manager during the interval. Suppose it was necessary to commence an action against his Honor, in the Police Courts, for bad memory ! From what quarter will the next attack come ?

AUG. H. WHEELER,
Secretary.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair ; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents ; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant is a Rejuvenator of unapproachable and inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for afflictions centreing in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality and physical ability. Sold at No. 165 Chambers-st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

Hutching's Life Exhilarant.—One dose will remove the disagreeable and distressing effects of wind or flatulence, and the moment the stomach receives the invigorating effects, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant.—Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the Hutchings' Life Exhilarant ; it will make you strong, healthy and happy, remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of youth to the sickly and wasted careworn face.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant is Quick and effectual, curing the worst and most aggravated cases of dyspepsia, kidney complaints, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and will revive the melancholy and drooping spirits immediately. The feeble, nervous and sickly should try it. Sold at No. 165 Chambers st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

Prof. J. C. Lane's rooms in the Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, room No. 4, are, in our opinion, the finest and best of any in the United States for the exhibition of models and the sale of patent rights. Inventors and others wishing to dispose of rights, should call without delay.

Poisonous.—Dr. CHILTON, the famous chemist, has just disposed of a libellous paragraph classing CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE with dyes alleged to be poisonous. The doctor says that this incomparable article is entirely inocuous. Read his certificate at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor-House.

Defiance Salamander Safes. — ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, Wholesale and Retail, and made to order, of the best materials. A perfect fit warranted, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also. Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all ; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
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SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
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Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 Post-Office.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Sands—Curtis.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 28, by the Rev. Dr. Price, of St. Stephen's Church, Henry B. Sands, M. D., of New-York City, to Miss Sarah M., youngest daughter of the late Samuel Curtis, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Bradbury—Rossman.—In the City of Hudson, on Thursday, Jan. 27, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. D. D. Demarest, J. B. Bradbury, Esq., of New-York City, to Annie, only daughter of Allen Rossman, Esq., of the former place.

Whitney—Fairman.—At Cooperstown, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 25, by the Rev. Stephen H. Synnott, George Whitney, of Philadelphia, to Miss Sarah C. Fairman, of Cooperstown.

Hoar—Prichard.—At the United States Consulate in Florence, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, by the Rev. Dr. O'Neil, Edward Sherman Hoar, of Boston, to Elizabeth Hallett Prichard, of Concord, Mass.

DIED.

Archer.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 30, of consumption, Miss Maria Archer, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of deceased are invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of Howell C. Vail, Esq., No. 158 Grand-st., at 7 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday.) The remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

Blauvelt.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 30, Mrs. Ann H. Blauvelt, widow of Timothy L. Blauvelt, in the 49th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 208 West 30th-st. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle, N. Y., for interment.

Williams.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 30, Jno. D., infant son of Isabella W. and Jno. D. Williams, aged 10 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, James Gray, No. 27 Barrow-st.

McPherson.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 29, after a short illness, Edward Dickinson, infant son of Margaret M. and John B. McPherson, aged 8 months and 10 days.

His remains will be taken to Kingston, N. J., for interment.

☞ Trenton papers please copy.

Webb.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 29, Caroline Adelia, the beloved wife of Henry C. Webb, aged 27 years and 9 months.

The friends and relatives of the family will attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 85 Monroe-st., on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Dunlop.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 28, Robt. Dunlop, M. D., formerly of Bushmills, Ireland, aged 62 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 88 Grove-st., to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Coleraine, Derry, and Belfast papers please copy.

Mulford.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 30, in the 23d year of her age, Emeline M., wife of Thomas H. Mulford, daughter of the late William H. Fairchild.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of her brother, Hamlet M. Fairchild, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Hastings Church, Carmine-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

Snow.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 29, Louisa Hewitt, only child of Robt. H. Snow, aged 9 months.

Dexter.—At Yorkville, on Saturday morning, Jan. 29, Mrs. Eliza Dexter, wife of Jona. Marsh Dexter, and daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Baulch, of Boston, Mass., aged 79 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends of her sons and son in law, George and Henry Dexter, and Jas. H. Peffer, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, 86th-st., Yorkville, between 3d and 4th avs., at 11 o'clock, on Thursday, Feb. 3, without further notice.

Comstock.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 29, after a short illness, Nathan Comstock, aged 83 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on second day, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock, at Friends' Meeting house, Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

Raymond.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Jan. 28, at 10¼ o'clock, Sheldon C. D. Raymond, formerly of Poughkeepsie, aged 63 years, 8 months and 20 days.

His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie.

Eames.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of Mrs. Mary Harley, Miss Abigail Eames, of consumption, in the 53d year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the Fleet-st. Methodist Church, Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock.

Townsend.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Jan. 30, Geo. Tappan, son of Tappen and Phebe Ann Townsend, aged 13 years, 10 months and 20 days.

Funeral from their residence, in Madison-st., second door east of Marcy-av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon.

Nye.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, Mrs. Rebecca F. Nye, daughter of Mrs. Cornelia V. Herder, aged 31 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, from the residence of her brother, Abraham Herder, No. 79 Prince-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

Blake.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Sunday morning, Jan. 30, of water on the heart, Mrs. Elizabeth Blake, widow of Abraham Blake, Sr., aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

THE LEDGER WILL BE OUT THIS AFTERNOON
WITH
NUMBER SEVEN
OF
THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS,
BY
EDWARD EVERETT.

MY POCKETS,
BY ONE WHO KEEPS HIS EYES AND EARS OPEN.

THE COLONY OF NEW PLYMOUTH PAPERS,
By I. B.,
A DESCENDANT OF ANNE BRADSTREET.

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SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.,
DR. S. COMPTON SMITH,
GEO. D. PRENTICE,
EMERSON BENNETT,
GRACE APPLETON,
PHŒBE CARY,
EMMA ALICE BROWN,
MARY FORREST,
MRS. VAUGHAN.

MR. BONNER REJOICES TO OBSERVE that improvements in weekly journalism is not confined to the LEDGER. Other papers are coming along in the right path. One of them has secured the services of the eminent artist F. O. C. Darley ; others have made different improvements. Let all move steadily forward, and trust, as we have done, to the appreciation of their efforts by a generous public. Down with your money, and take your chances. The country is large, and there is room enough for all. Newspapers—shining "Stars" and brilliant "Constellations"—are springing up ; and we rejoice to see them. The only exception which we have noticed to the general tendency of improvement is in one of the nominally religious journals—the *Independent*. That paper, so far as one of its trio of editors is concerned, is rapidly deteriorating into a vulgar and scurrilous sheet. The flings of a blackguard are hardly improved by clothing them in cant. We regret to see this, for it tends to lower the standard of journalism, which should become steadily more elevated instead of less so. Sneers at "truckmen," "apprentices," and "seamstresses" would ill become any publication ; in one pretentious of piety they are monstrous. We would remind the proprietor of that paper that honest poverty is not disreputable ; neither is wealth always the synonym of worth and respectability. Such a journal in this country will soon be without adequate support. Its lapse from decency offends the general taste, and creates a desire in the public mind for something better. This, however, only makes an excellent opening for somebody else. A new, really religious journal—exactly adapted to the want which the "Independent," from its coarseness and sneers at the great laboring classes, fails to supply—would not only do good, but would make a fortune for the publisher. But it must be conducted on a high moral basis, free from all those doubtful practices which may have contributed to the amassing of wealth at the expense of reputation, in a different branch of business.

USEFUL INVENTION.
A. ANNAN'S PATENT
KNIFE SHARPENER.
ALSO, SCISSOR SHARPENER COMBINED,
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A PROCLAMATION !
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.

Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle, would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not bestir himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now buying them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. No changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.

Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *ne plus ultra* of Fire-arms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention. Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, "The man who invented that gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."

Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's dépôt, No. 267 Broadway, New-York. JOSEPH MERWIN.

Also agent for the celebrated G. D., C. & T., and Waterproof Percussion Caps.

ASTOR HOUSE.

The patrons of this House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended arrival, that their rooms may be ready for them. Especially during the Winter every exertion will be made to promote the comfort of guests ; the proprietor feeling grateful for the uninterrupted support he has received for twenty-one years. The Hotel is second to none in its system and solid comforts. Especial attention to Invalids. Its situation is most central ; cars running from its immediate vicinity throughout the City. Travelers arriving from the East and from the North will find the small cars of the Harlem Railroad an economy and convenience especially at night. They set down their passengers in front of the House. Water closets and bath rooms on each floor.

THE TIMES BUILDINGS.

The best place in the United States to construct a fine building was the spot in front of the Park where the building now stands of the *New-York Times*. It is surrounded by streets on all sides, it makes a small block by itself, it fronts on the City Hall Park, and is flooded with light from all quarters, from the rising to the setting sun. The best place in this central spot of taste, business and splendor, was taken for a Restaurant by CROOK & DUFF, and since they opened it last Spring it has been crowded. They give the earliest breakfasts and the latest dinners that are to be had down town, and at prices which amazed us when we looked at their Bill of Fare. The entrances are from Park-row and Nassau-st., up stairs for the Restaurant, and down stairs for the Lunch-Room, &c. The whole establishment is maintained with the utmost degree of elegance and convenience for the guests ; and with a system of economy and rapidity of execution of orders, which surpasses the expectation of every guest.

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IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS of NECK-TIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION. Commencing at 25 cents per dozen.

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The only Turtle in the City of New-York will be served up at No. 83 8th-av. on Monday, Jan. 31. Families supplied and sent to order, by the quart or gallon, during the week. In season always on hand.

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ALSOPP'S EAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE—For sale in kegs of 3, 5 and 10 gallons each, at the Wine Vaults No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught.

G. E. MENDUM.

MISS BREMER'S NEW WORK,
WRITTEN IN ROME.
PRINTED FROM THE ADVANCE SHEETS.
FATHER AND DAUGHTER.
A
PORTRAITURE FROM THE LIFE,
BY
FREDRIKA BREMER,
Author of "The Neighbors," "The Four Sisters," "Nina," "The H—— Family," &c., &c.
TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT.
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"I am tired of the old story of lovers' sighs, hopes, torments, quarrels, reconciliations, fascination, and happiness or despair. I am tired of writing about them, as if the romance of life had not something more beautiful, something higher. I will at this time speak of one of those primary causes—one which existed before any lover's sighs ascended from earth, inasmuch as a father's love looked down upon its first child, and which will remain when they have all ceased. It is of this that I will now write.

I took with me the idea of this story when I last left Sweden ; the inspiration for it I first obtained in a land where, under shelter of the tree of freedom, I saw the relationships of family life develope themselves in their full beauty and power. Most of the characters and occurrences which I have here portrayed are taken from real life. I have named my heroine after two young women early perfected, and for all too early garnered by death, the pride and heart's joy of their families—the Swiss Rosa Naville and the Italian Rosa Ferrucci, because the Swedish Rosa has been modeled from them ; yet not alone from them, for the original is a Swedish maiden ; but she still lives, and I may not speak of her by name.

To Her,
Whom I may not here mention by name,
Is this, my Book,
Affectionately dedicated,
FREDRIKA BREMER.

Monte Tarpeo, Rome, April, 1858."

READ THE NOTICES OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the Daily News.

Miss Bremer's reputation as a novelist has long since been established in England. Most people remember her graphic portraiture of Swedish life, and will readily acknowledge her genius, whether displayed in minute delineations of domestic manners, vivid and picturesque descriptions of scenery, quiet humor, or poetic eloquence. The acknowledged genius and earnestness of the writer entitle her to the respect of all. It only remains to add that Mrs. Howitt's translation is executed with her usual grace and skill.

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It contains many graphic pictures of social life, and displays a keen observation, as well as great power of description. It is a work which will add materially to the reputation which the gifted authoress has already acquired, and cannot fail to meet with a cordial reception.

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Miss Bremer's tales are always welcome. They are delightful pictures of domestic life, in a country where home ties and associations are especially prized.... The story is written with much graphic power and fidelity to nature, and Mary Howitt has done the author full justice by her careful and spirited translation.

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Copies of either edition of the above work will be sent to any person, to any part of the United States, free of postage, on their remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publishers, in a letter. Address all orders to receive immediate attention, to

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NOTICE TO EVERYBODY.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS beg leave to call the attention of the American public throughout the country, to the unexampled short space of time in which they have stereotyped, printed, bound, and had ready for sale this new and last work written by Miss Bremer ; the whole book having been set up and stereotyped, over three tons of paper were made for it by the well-known paper-house of Charles Magarge & Co., each sheet of paper measuring 31 inches by 41 inches in size, to print it on, and printed and bound ready for sale in less than forty-eight hours from the time the advanced sheets were put in our hands. No work of this shape and size has ever been gotten out in such a short space of time in this country before ; and as the work contains nearly four hundred pages, and is also an excellent specimen of typography, it is an achievement never rivaled in this country.

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OUT, OUT, OUT, OUT, OUT, OUT,
THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY,
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OVER SEVENTY ILLUSTRATIONS AND EMBELLISHMENTS.

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VALENTINE DAY	7 Illustrations.
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Sample flasks, 25 cents ; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the New York Infirmary for indigent women and children, will be held at the Infirmary, No. 64 Bleecker-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock. Subscribers and friends are solicited to attend. By order of the Executive Committee. S. B. COLLINS.

HYDROCARBON OIL FOR GAS.

An improved and very rich oil for making gas in the different Portable Gas Machines now in use, as cheap as any oil in market. Made by

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Dr. Smith : My son was cured of Croup by a few applications of your valuable Magnetic Salve, and three pills of the same. M. SANFORD, No. 197 West 16th st. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., and by druggists.

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300 Cases of this celebrated Water just received from the spring, Canada West. Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and kindred diseases, and a general purifier of the blood. Price, $3 dozen quarts ; $2 dozen pints.

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BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. The Eleventh Lecture in the Course will be delivered by Wendell Phillips, of Boston—Subject—*Touissant L'Overture*—on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1859. Tickets, 25 cents ; for sale at the door.

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SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

W. S. & C. H. THOMSON'S
NEW SKIRTS FOR 1859.
THE INDESTRUCTIBLE
DOUBLE-EXTENSION SKIRT
WITH PATENT EYELET FASTENING.
MADE WITHOUT SEWING.

Universally pronounced "the most perfect Skirt ever made."

THE GOSSAMER EXPANSION.
The lightest and most graceful Skirt ever produced.

THE PICCOLOMINI!
By means of clasps, this beautiful and economical garment can be taken to pieces, washed and put together again at pleasure.

All the above have Thomsons' celebrated Patent Watch-Spring Bustle, and are stamped with our name and trade-mark, (the crown.)

For sale by the principal retailers everywhere.
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON,
No. 233 Broadway, New-York.

FAMILY LINEN,
Of the best make and most useful descriptions, very cheap, and warranted, comprising a full stock of
LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
DAMASKS AND DIAPERS IN ALL WIDTHS,
LINEN SHEETING, IN ALL WIDTHS,
PILLOW-CASINGS IN ALL WIDTHS,
SHIRTING AND HUCKABACK AND TOWELING.
Also, a large stock of English Blankets under the market price.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
150 PIECES OF
NEW AND ELEGANT LIGHT SILKS,
For evening and street dresses,
will be opened on MONDAY, Jan. 24.
Also, a job lot, about 1,800 yards,
some of which are slightly damaged, at the following extremely low prices, viz.: 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d. and 6s., about half the original cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.
The balance of a jobber's stock, bought for cash at forty per cent below the cost of importation.
Long Shawls..........$8 worth $12
Long Shawls..........10 worth 14
Long Shawls..........15 worth 25
Broche and square Shawls; also, long and square Wool Shawls reduced seventy-five per cent. to close the Winter stock.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

NOTICE!
IMPORTANT TO SKIRT DEALERS!!
OSBORN & VINCENT,
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, of this City, have LETTERS PATENT of the United States, which grants to them the *exclusive right* to make, use or sell
LADIES' EXPANSION OR EXTENSION
SKELETON SKIRTS.
Any person or persons who shall make or sell any such Skirts without license, will be held liable for damages to the full extent of the law.
The undersigned are parties having license from us to use the rights and privileges granted by said patent:
Douglas & Sherwood,
J. Wilcox & Co.,
W. S. & C. H. Thomson,
Shelton & Osborn Skirt Co.,
Osborn & Cheeseman,
Downs & Bassett,
Hayden & Harrison,
Chas. A. Postley,
Joseph W. Bradley,
W. H. Reed & Co.,
The Union Skirt Co.,
Isaac Myers,
Jos. Greenwood,
C. L. Harding,
Nathan's Manufacturing Co.,
Wallace & Sons,
J. P Moran & Co.,
Frost & Co.,
Samuel H. Doughty,
D. M. Bassett & Co.,
M. Donnelly & Co.,
O. H. Barnard,
Wm. Blackington, Agent,
F. Hull & Co.
J. C. Brown,
Arms Brothers,
J. H. Remer & Co.,
B. Dodd,
North, Sherman & Co.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!
AT NO. 1 BOWERY.
$30,000 WORTH
of Fashionable
DRY GOODS
to be cleared at any reduction,
Consisting of
Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, French Merinos, Paramattas, Plaids, Poil de Chenes De Laines, French and English Calicoes, Prints, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, Flannels, Blankets, Toilet Quilts, Counterpanes, Satinets, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloths; also, Hosiery, Gloves and Haberdashery.
The stock has all been marked down to the lowest price in order to insure a clearance in Thirty Days.
Sale to commence on MONDAY, 31st inst., at 9 o'clock.
M. M. HUEY,
Corner Division, No. 1 Bowery.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTEL-KEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, Jan. 31,
2,000 pieces 5-4 Linen Sheetings, 25 cents per yard.
1,500 pieces Fine American Long Cloth, yard wide, 10 cents per yard.
500 pieces Brilliants, 12½ cents per yard.
400 pieces Dimity, 12½ cents per yard.
200 pieces Cambric Muslin, 15 cents per yard.
5,000 dozen Towels, Napkins, &c., &c.
Irish Linens, Damasks, Table and Piano Covers, Blankets, Counterpanes, Plain and Checked Muslins, &c., &c.,
with every article in the housekeeping line, imported expressly for the opening of their Spring trade.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. are receiving their
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
of
ROYAL AXMINSTER and VELVET CARPETS,
In one piece, with Medalion, and by the yard.
Also, AUBUSSON, TURQUETS, ROYAL WILTON, TAPESTRY VELVET, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS, &c., of the manufacture of John Crossly & Sons, and others.
COCOA MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW RICH LACE GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, Jan. 31, a complete assortment of Real Black Thread and Brussels Point Applique Lace Shawls, Flounces, Barbes, Coiffures, Veils, Pelerines, Collars and Sleeves.
ALSO,
An elegant assortment of Bridal Trousseaus, and beautiful objects in Point Gase.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Would call attention to a very large stock of French cambric embroidered bands, choice patterns, at just one half the price, 1¼ long; also, a large stock of Valenciennes edgings, at 1s. per yard by the piece. Inspection will be sufficient.
RICHMOND,
No. 587 Broadway.

NEW SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Jan. 31, an invoice of
BEAUTIFUL SILKS,
by the yard, and
TWO-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
suitable for immediate wear.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO., will open, on Monday, Jan. 31,
Spring Styles French Mouselin Delaines,
French and English Printed Calicoes and Shirtings,
English Challys,
Toweling, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

REMOVAL.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS,
Have removed to their new and spacious warerooms,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. PEARNES' UP-TOWN METROPOLITAN SHIRT AND HOSIERY STORE—No. 317 6th-av. We will sell, for two or three weeks only, at a TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE, the balance of our immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods, such as Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Collars, &c., &c. Also, in connection with the above, Madame PEARNES' Winter stock of Boys' clothing.

63 CENTS FOR FIRST-RATE BLACK KID GLOVES, warranted a prime article.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

63 CENTS FOR FIRST-QUALITY WHITE KID GLOVES!
Sizes from 6 to 8.
Corner 14th st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

63 CENTS FOR LADIES' KID GLOVES!
Sizes from 6 to 8.
All shades of Drabs, Browns and Spring Colors.
Every pair warranted to be a prime article.
By R. H. MACY,
Corner 14th st. and 6th-av.

63 CENTS FOR LADIES' KID GLOVES!
All sizes from 6 to 8.
In every variety of Light Colors.
Every pair warranted, or no sale.
Corner 14th st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

88 CENTS FOR GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES!
A prime article, warranted.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!!
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th av., near 8th-st., will open, this morning,
100 dozen Fringed Towels, at 75 cents per dozen.
75 dozen Heavy Linen Huck for bath towels at 10s. per dozen.
3 cases of Splendid French Brilliante, at 1s. per yard, worth 2s.
100 pieces Twilled Linen Toweling, at 7 cents per yard.
Cases Full Width Sheeting, only 1s. 6d. per yard.
Cases Fine Pillow Case Muslin, only 10 cents per yard.
550 pieces Fine Plaid Jaconet, at 1s. per yard, cheap.
50 pieces Scotch Damask various prices, very cheap.
75 pieces Pure Irish Linen, only 1s. 9d. and 2s. per yard.
Superfine Fronting Linen, 3s. per yard, worth 5s.
170 dozen Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at 1s. each.
Handsome Snowdrop and Damask Doylies, at 5 and 6s. per dozen.
Hotels and housekeepers will find here a saving of 30 to 40 per cent. T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av.

LINEN GOODS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
are selling good
SHIRTING LINENS,
warranted sound, and all
PURE LINEN,
From 25 to 50 cents per yard.
ALSO,
TABLE DAMASKS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
AND NAPKINS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
These are the cheapest Linens ever offered in this City.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

MOURNING GOODS—GREAT SALE.
The entire stock selling out at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION
to close the business.
Great inducements offered to purchasers.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer,
are now offering, at Retail,
A LARGE STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Imported for Spring sales.

NEW! NEW! NEW! NEW!
NEW! NEW! NEW! NEW!
NEW! NEW! NEW! NEW!
NEW! NEW! NEW! NEW!
RIBBONS!
NOW IN STORE.
We shall, on Monday next, exhibit these entire
NEW! NEW! NEW!
RIBBONS!
for sale.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY, GOOD styles, by the dozen and single pair.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

GENTLEMEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

CHILDREN'S COTTON HOSIERY, GOOD styles, by single pair and by the dozen.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS (self-adjusting) Buske made, without sewing, $1 31; 14-spring, $1 50; and 17-spring for $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring at $8 per dozen; 12-spring, $11, and 14-spring, $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring near Hudson-st. No connection with the next store.

WET GOODS.—FINE PLAIN AND PRINTED de laines, English prints, muslins, challies, lawns, dresses, black paramattas, French shirting prints, &c., just received, and for sale by WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS,
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS' PATENT.
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—Of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $45 to $150. New pianos for rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MAGNIFICENTLY-FINISHED SEVEN-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale, a bargain for cash; is of great power and sweet tone; at No. 506 Hudson-st., near Amos-st.; 8th-av. cars pass the door. To be seen from 8 A.M. till 6 P.M., for three days. N. B.—Must be sold.

A NEW AND ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano, with large round corners, carved legs, and full metallic frame, and all the late improvements, made by a City maker, and to be sold for half its value. Can be seen at No. 177 East 20th-st.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, BIBLE House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

WANTED—IN AN UP-TOWN CHURCH, IN NEW-York, a good tenor singer, one who is a good reader, and who has sung in Church. Address MUSIC, Box No. 3 Brooklyn Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF CURRENCY.—A MEETING WILL be held by this Board on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1859, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Historical Society, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. The Hon. AMASA WALKER, of Massachusetts, will deliver an address on the Currency; and a paper will be read on the late consultations on that subject at Clinton Hall. By order,
JOHN EADIE, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of this Society will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. HORATIO GATES JONES, Esq., of Philadelphia, will read a paper on *Ebenezer Kinnersley, and his Connection with the Early Discoveries in Electricity.*
ANDREW WARNER, Rec. Sec.

THOMAS PAINE, AUTHOR OF "THE RIGHTS OF MAN."—The 122d anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Paine will be celebrated at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. 539 Broadway, THIS MONDAY, Jan. 31. Joseph Barker will be present. Tickets to be had of WM. E. ROSE, No. 72 White-st.

LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held in the chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Ladies generally are invited to attend. Miss A. LUDLOW, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.
These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., and at PHELAN'S, 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON HAVING A COPY OF THE *Mercantile Advertiser* of 1798, or any of '97 or '99, will confer a favor on a poor widow by leaving it at the *Times* Office for a POOR WIDOW.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A T EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FRANCES SCHMOZART,
MONTHLY NURSE.
Dr. ARNOLD'S, Yonkers, to whom she refers.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A FIRST-class female cook, who understands her business perfectly; does French cookery, and can send a dinner up in a stylish manner; she makes the finest desserts and confitures; has lived in first-class families, and can produce the highest recommendations. Apply at Mrs. RICHARDS', No. 89 6th av., near 8th-st., through the week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF EIGHTEEN, who has been brought up in the country, a situation as children's maid and plain neat sewer; makes children's dresses; can read and write; will make a most excellent child's nurse; wages $5 to $6; excellent city reference. Also, a regular cook and laundress; does up linen in style; wages $8. Call at No. 215 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as housekeeper, lady's maid or seamstress. Can have excellent City reference; would not object to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 28th-st, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST FAITHful and trustworthy girl, either for cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework in a private family; is a prudent, capable, and obliging servant, willing to work and make herself useful; excellent references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, A SITuation by a perfect German cook or housekeeper, who understands French and every other kind of cooking, and is a first-rate pastry cook and baker. City references from first families will be given. Address M. M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL 16 years of age, as nurse or to assist with light chamberwork or do plain sewing. Best City reference given. Apply, for three days, at No. 109 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or as children's nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 East 12th-st., corner University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for three days, at No. 682 Houston-st., room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow, a situation as wet nurse in some gentleman's family, where due attention and care would be appreciated. Respectable reference given. Address, for two days, C. M., No. 189 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY A very competent widow woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; is careful and obliging. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman woman, a situation, as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork, or to take care of children; best of City references. Call at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a young woman who is a good plain sewer. Apply at No. 32 East 30th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock on Friday or Saturday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands every kind of cooking; private families only apply; has seven years' City reference. Apply at No. 8 5th-st., two or three doors from the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in washing; has lived in her last situation eight years; City reference. Apply, for two days, at 35 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress. No objection to travel. Call at No. 52 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY an English woman. Apply on Friday or Saturday at No. 32 East 30th-st, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from five to fifteen years.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—MURRAY HILL INtelligence and employment office, No. 486 3d av., between 35th and 36th sts. Help of all kinds procured, and situations obtained for servants.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY other kind of servants are always on hand at Nos 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st, between 3d and 4th avs. First-class French, English, German, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish cooks, an English housekeeper, and English nurse and seamstress will be found this week.

MALES.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL house a young man who can speak and write the Spanish language fluently; he must have some knowledge of commercial affairs, and come well recommended. Address Box No. 3,784 Post-Office, with real name and reference, also stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and has had many years' experience in this City; can produce the best of City references. Call at or address THOS. H., No. 396 6th-av., second floor, front; or No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, in a private family; understands his business, and has respectable references. Address J. M., No. 125 4th-av., in the harness-maker's store; will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address C. O., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman or clerk in some store; best references given. Address A. M., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A situation is wanted for a gentleman (unmarried) who for the past eight years has been engaged in mercantile business in the country; would like to meet with parties who would appreciate a devotion of his whole time and energies to their interests. Address L. A. W., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—TWENTY GOOD compositors, on book work, wanted this morning, at No. 48 Ann-st.
WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS.

TO LAWYERS.—A GENTLEMAN OF CONSIDerable experience in both office and court business, desires a situation as managing clerk in a respectable office. References unexceptionable. Address S. S., Box No. 3,875 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDNER TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country. One thoroughly acquainted with the business and also accustomed to the care of horses can apply at No. 164 West 11th-st., between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening.

WANTED—IN A FRENCH IMPORTING-HOUSE of millinery goods, an active and intelligent boy from 16 to 18 years of age; he must write a good hand and reside with his parents. Apply to No. 408 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN IMPORTING house, a smart, active boy, from 14 to 16 years of age, who writes a good and quick hand, and resides with his parents; none others need apply. Salary, $50 first year. Apply, after 3 P. M., at 18 Warren-st., up stairs.

WANTED—CASH SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house. One acquainted with City trade. Address Box No. 2,040 Post-office.

WANTED—FOUR BOYS AND FOUR GIRLS who understand the business of brushmaking. Fair wages given. Apply at No. 231 Stanton-st., first floor.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE.—ONE ACCUStomed to the care of children may apply at No. 273 5th-av.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A SMART active boy to do light work; must write well. Address Box No. 957 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO LIGHT PORter work. Call at No. 59 Murray-st.

LAD WANTED.—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIgent boy, about 15, is wanted in a merchant's office; salary, first year, $75. Address in his own hand, S. J. T., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, pailasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 53,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

DESK FOR SALE AND THE FURNITURE of a law office, all in excellent order and to be sold very low. Apply at No. 40 Park-row, A. COMSTOCK, where the articles may be seen.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.
Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 260 Greenwich st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

THE WHAT CHEER
HOP YEAST CAKES.
The best article for making healthy bread, biscuit, buckwheat cakes, &c. Warranted free from soda, saleratus, or other drugs. For sale at the principal grocers, and at wholesale by STEPHEN WM. SMITH,
No. 534 Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

THE EASIEST WAY TO LEARN THE OLD Staff and Crotchet and Quaver style of Music, is to learn CHEVE'S new French method first.
The shortest road to reading the old notation at sight, to writing from ear, and to a thorough understanding of the theory of music, lies through the natural method of CHEVE.
In addition to that, the most easy, simple, natural, and every way the best method of representing music on paper, independent of the old style, is Chevé's system; so that, having his system, the bungling old one might be consigned to the dust and lumber of the past, and never be missed. The new temple would rise bright and beautiful on the ruins of the old.
The classes formed at Mlle. SAUVAGEOT'S Lecture will meet at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½, in Room No. 21 Cooper Institute, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY every week, during a course of twenty lessons. Terms 25 cents each lesson.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Keep it before the people that Mr. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, gives three months' (72 lessons) instruction in penmanship and commercial arithmetic, an unlimited course of double-entry book-keeping, for $10 Ladies' writing classes $2 for 16 lessons. Col. Paine, the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State.—*Newport Mercury.*

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

$8 FOR TWENTY-FOUR LESSONS ON THE PIANO.—By a lady educated in Europe, with good references, who is also a thorough teacher of French and English. Two children (under 10) taken to board and educated at $10 a month. Address Mrs. NORRIE, Brooklyn Post-Office.

A PARISIAN GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of the University of Paris, and who gives French lessons in the best families in New-York, wishes to obtain a few more pupils to instruct them in French at their residence. Best of references. Address or apply to G. L., No. 30 White-st.

A GOOD BOOK-KEEPER CAN ALWAYS FIND EMPLOYMENT.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will give a practical course for only $10, to qualify gentlemen to keep books by double-entry in the best New-York houses. Apply this day or evening for $10 seats. Regular terms, $25.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN EVERY DAY and evening on the piano, melodeon, violin, flute and guitar, at the Musical Academy, No. 288 Bowery; also, on Wednesday and Saturday, at No. 10 Abingdon-square. $10 for 24 lessons. Wanted, immediately, a teacher and tuner. L. A. BENJAMIN.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., accessible from every part of the City by railroad and stages, opens on MONDAY, Feb. 7, the third term of its sixteenth academic year. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

A GERMAN LADY, AN EXPERIENCED and fully competent teacher of the Piano, would like to have some more pupils. Terms very moderate. Address or call on Mrs. HECHT, No. 357 Bowery, near 4th-st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED—BY A LADY FROM England, of great experience, an engagement in the above capacity. In addition to the usual branches which constitute a liberal English education, she instructs in French, drawing, music and singing. The Southern States or country preferred. Address W., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS been all over Europe, speaks four languages fluently, and has been for years accustomed to teach drawing, &c., wishes to make an engagement as governess or companion with a family traveling in Europe. Address S. E., Southside Post-office, Staten Island, N. Y.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

AN ENGLISH LADY WHO TEACHES English, (including writing and arithmetic) French and music, wishes for one or two morning engagements; or advertiser would give lessons in music only. Address M. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FULL OR PARTIAL, IN WEST 22d st., near 9th-av. A private family will let a large front room, with closet adjoining; also, a back room on same floor; rooms furnished with fire, gas and water, and suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms very moderate. Address E., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms to let on the most reasonable terms, in a plain private family. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 70 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 89 CLINTON-place, 8th-st., a handsome room on the first floor, with all the conveniences.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE—A great improvement in ranges. A water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged, and a perfect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any breakage and leakage around the range. Those in want of a good cooking range, that can be regulated by any person, and used either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call at I. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 334 4th-av., New-York. Circulars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality: none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 29TH INST., BETWEEN the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.; supposed in one of 2d-st. line of stages, in going from Houston-st. ferry to corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., and returning, a POCKETBOOK, containing a small sum of money and two promissory notes; one for $35 50, with interest, drawn by Charles V. Terry, in favor of Dr Samuel Wade, due March 20, 1859; one for $29 62, with interest, drawn by Isaac H. Williams, in favor of the same, due March 1. The finder, by returning the book and papers, to H. L. TERRY, corner of Broadway and 10th-st., Williamsburg, can keep the money.

STOLEN—FROM NO. 267 WEST THIRTY THIRD st., Jan. 20, 1859, Bank Account Book, marked on cover, WM. BUCHANAN, Merchants', Clerks' and others Savings Bank. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery at 31st-st. Station, Hudson River Railroad.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL FAMILY, PART OF A house, furnished or unfurnished, in the upper part of the city. Address Box No. 513 Post Office, stating location and terms.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, [illegible] west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, [illegible]; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—Under a power of sale in the will of Mitchell B. Bull, deceased, late of the city of Brooklyn, will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., at the public salesroom of James Cole, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the following property:
Two stores, Nos. 75 and 75½ Fulton-st.
One large frame dwelling-house, No. 110 Jay-st.; lot 26 feet by 50 feet 10 inches.
One brick-front dwelling-house, No. 134 Pearl-st.; lot 25 by 97 feet.
And certain lots in the Colored Peoples' settlement in the IXth Ward.
Full description of the property given at the sale. Each piece of property will be sold separately and without reserve; each portion is entirely free and clear of all incumbrance whatsoever, and has been in possession of the testator without change for nearly thirty years.
TERMS OF SALE—15 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale; 30 per cent. at the expiration of 30 days; and the remainder on the 1st day of May, 1859, when the deeds will be delivered.
Further information can be obtained from F. W. TABER, Counsellor at Law, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
DENNIS E. SMITH, } Executors.
JOHN ROSSELL, }

FARM AT AUCTION.—THE FARM OF THE late Thomas Ketchum, in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., two miles from the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt at Mamaroneck, and 3½ miles from White Plains, containing 120 acres of land, (formerly owned by Benjamin Cornell, deceased,) will be sold at public auction, at the dwelling-house on the premises, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon. The buildings are large and convenient. There are two orchards of about ten acres of grafted fruit. The land is of superior quality, well watered, well fenced and in good cultivation, with a sufficient supply of wood and timber. It is well suited for a farmer, or a gentleman retiring from business, and is within 1¼ miles of the two meeting-houses of the Friend's Society in Scarsdale. If desired by the purchaser, an amount, not exceeding 60 per cent. of the purchase-money, can remain on mortgage, on the farm, for a term not over five years, at 6 per cent. interest, if paid half-yearly. A perfect title, free from all incumbrance, and possession on the 1st of April next, will be given. Persons desiring information about the farm, can apply to the subscriber, to ELIJAH TOMPKINS, Scarsdale; or to SILAS SUTTON, No. 111 2d-av., New-York City.—Dated Harrison, Nov. 29, 1858.
THOMAS SUTTON,
Agent and Attorney of the heirs of Thos. Ketchum, dec'd.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—GREAT BARGAIN.—THE subscribers will offer at private sale the well-known Waldorph farm, situated in the town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, 100 miles from the City of New-York, near the landing and Hudson River Railroad dépôt at Barrytown, containing 316 acres of land suitable for grass or grain; good and extensive farm buildings; as to location and other conveniences it cannot be surpassed, either for the practical farmer or retired gentleman. The farm must be sold at any sacrifice. For further particulars address Dr. A. G. BENEDICT, Red Hook, N. Y.; or apply to E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-story brick house No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson-st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises will be delivered on the first day of May next, and part of the purchase money can, if required, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, or in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

BRICK TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, No. 32 Pike-st., between Henry and Madison sts. For sale at auction at the Merchants' Exchange by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, the pleasant, convenient two-story house and lot No. 32 Pike-st., lot 25x85, house 25x44, with two-story tea and bath room. House built by day's work in the best manner, with basement, light dry cellar; Croton and gas in house; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—Five lots, 20x80, and one lot, 20x100, on northeast corner 9th and Ainslie sts. Price, $450 for each inside lot, and $550 for corner. Also, three lots, 25x75, on southwest corner Leonard and Powers sts. Price, corner, $600; inside lots $500 each; 90 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply to
G. & S. STEVENSON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW OR TO EXCHANGE—For vacant lots from 50th to 100th sts.; two well-built brown stone and brick basement houses in thorough order; new painted and finished throughout; eligibly situated in the best part of the upper portion of the City, near 25th-st. Apply to HOUSES, Box No. 2,777 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR sale in and about Jersey City, dwelling houses with all the modern improvements, at prices ranging from $1,100 to $14,000. Also vacant lots about one mile from the ferry at very low prices. Terms easy. Call between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 98 Montgomery st., Jersey City. KEENEY & HALLADAY.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE—Three good, plain, brick houses, with deep lots, very convenient, and in good order, containing seven rooms, beside basement, in South Brooklyn, near Flatbush-avenue. Title perfect, and terms easy. Price $1,750. Will rent for $200 and $250 per annum. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

OHIO FARM FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—Very desirably located, only twenty miles from Cleveland. Good water, orchard, buildings, &c.; surrounded by thriving villages on every side within a few miles. Apply to H. C. DEMING, No. 67 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED country place at Ravenswood, with front on East River, 30 minutes' from Wall-st. Price moderate; terms easy. JNO. TOWNSEND, Jr., room No. 3 Park Bank Building.

TO RENT, LEASE OR SELL—A COMMOdious house at Flushing, suitable for a large family, an academy or water cure; large yard and out-buildings, pleasantly retired; ten minutes' from the railroad dépôt. WM. R. PRINCE.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN WASHINGTON Township, Bergen County, N. J., four miles east of Hohokus station, on Erie Railroad; one containing about 90 acres; the other about 120 acres. Address J. H. T. BANTA, Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J.

TO LET—SEVERAL NEW HOUSES ON ORchard and Allen sts., near Rivington-st., 21 feet by 46, built in the best manner, with modern improvements. Apply to D. H. KNAPP, No. 159 Orchard-st.; or C. A. ZABRISKIE, No. 85 West 21st st.

SPLENDID BUILDINGS TO LEASE.—Splendid stores to lease; splendid lofts to lease; splendid houses for sale and to let. Wanted—Stores, lofts and houses, for the best of merchants.
N. C. BISHOP, No. 163 Broadway.

TO LET.—A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT ON Main st. near Passaic. Possession given April 1, 1859. Pleasantly situated in the village of Hackensack, New-Jersey. J. H. T. BANTA.

A FARM IN THE TOWN OF JAMAICA, near the railroad, to lease for a term of years, or exchange for City property. STUART, WHITEHEAD & STEWART, No. 54 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—THREE small two-story brick-front cottages, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 East Baltic, near Court-st. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LOFTS, OR THE ENTIRE STORE, No. 128 William-st. Dimensions 25x160 feet. Inquire of SMITH & PETERS, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, one mile from the Morristown Court House, New-Jersey, containing about 80 acres, well divided into meadow, plough and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. N. B.—The above farm, if not sold at private sale previous to Feb. 15, will then be offered at vendue, at 11 A. M., on the premises, with the stock, horses, cows, sheep, hay, grain, barouche, wagons, farming utensils, &c. For further particulars inquire of C. V. FREEMAN, Esq., Morristown, or of the owner, GILBERT HOPKINS, New-York, No. 37 Fulton-st., 2d story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISANIA WESTCHESTER County, a two-story and attic house with a wing, containing 14 rooms and a good cellar, with half an acre of land. On the premises are a good well, cistern, stable, hen-house, and some fruit and ornamental trees. Situated 1½ miles from Harlem River, in an excellent neighborhood, on high ground, and perfectly healthy; communication with New-York at all hours, by New-York and Harlem Railroad or by stages, which pass the door, connecting with the Harlem steamboats and 2d and 3d avenue Railroads. Apply to J. TAYLOR, No. 83 Chambers-st.

FARMS FOR SALE IN ULSTER AND SULLIVAN COUNTIES, N. Y.—One of 216 acres, 140 improved, good buildings, well watered and fenced, good fruit, &c. One of 48 acres, mostly improved, new buildings. One of 112 acres, 60 improved, with good and new buildings, good water privileges, two saw mills, &c. Also, one of 52 acres, all improved. All of the above lands are of excellent quality, and favorably located for a home market for produce at the highest rates. In vicinity of good roads, churches, schools, &c. Price from $28 to $35 per acre; title good; terms easy. For particulars apply to R. H. HINE, No. 561 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d st., near 6th av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn.
These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

TO LET—OR WILL BE LEASED FOR A NUMBER of years, the large five-story building, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Bowery, corner of Division-st., one of the best situations for banking, insurance or other business. It will be let all together, or will be divided and improved to suit the occupants; the second story is a large, splendid room, with high ceiling, well suited for a show-room or for public meetings; third, fourth and fifth stories are large—suitable for a manufacturing or other business; the basement, if required, will be made in one large room. Apply to R. M. MALCOLM, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE THREE-STORY brick house No. 61 Jane-st., near Hudson; in excellent order, with gas, Croton, &c; two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
Also, a first-class farm of 140 acres, in Dutchess County, for which a good dwelling-house in the upper part of the City will be taken in part payment; balance on mortgage. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, Real Estate and Collecting Agent, No. 167 Broadway.

A FARM FOR SALE—OF ABOUT 15 ACRES, with good buildings, &c., in Westchester County about 20 miles from New-York. Also, a house and lot in Brooklyn, near Wall-st. and South Ferries, substantially built, brick, three story, and with beautiful view of the Bay. Lot 25x100; house 25x50. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, or would exchange for property in central part of Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of J. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., or No. 37 Willow-place.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON UNION-PLACE AND 16TH-ST.—The house and lease of lot on the northeasterly corner of 4th-av. and 16th-st. known as No. 36 Union-place. The lot is 27 feet wide and 125 feet deep; the house, including a three-story back building, about 80 feet deep. Also for sale, the lot on the northerly side of 16th-st., adjoining the above property on the rear. Said lot is 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep, and held by title in fee. Apply to D. H. NEVINS, Executor of the Estate of Russell H. Nevins, deceased, No. 135 12th-st.

BEEKMAN AND SPRUCE STREETS—TO lease, the elegant and substantial store and lofts, No. 26 Beekman, extending through 185 feet, and fronting on Spruce st., (six stories, basement and cellar,) suitable for grocery, hardware, or other business—lofts very light and roomy. Alterations will be made, if desired, so as to increase three-fold the light in store and basement. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.; or R. M. WHITLOCK, No. 13 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THAT SUBSTANTIAL WELL BUILT three-story brick house No. 60 Troy-st., south side 3d house east of Abingdon-square. The house is in perfect order throughout; the location central, airy and exceedingly pleasant, front and back; very convenient to stage and cars; in every respect a desirable residence for a genteel family. Will be sold cheap, and terms of payment to suit the purchaser. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—SEVERAL SPLENDID NEW FIVE-story iron-front buildings, at the southwest corner of Canal and Elm sts., 300 feet east of Broadway. They are strongly built and well lighted, and will be let together or separately at low prices for desirable businesses. Also, store No. 3 Platt-st., and others in the neighborhood. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—SIX GOOD ROOMS, WITH CROTON and water-closet, being the entire 2d floor, No. 355 East 38th-st.; rent $10 per month. Also, three front rooms No. 62 Forsyth-st., and four rooms No. 97 Thompson-st.; rents $10 50 and $13 per month. Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 269 Bowery.

TO LET—BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-street—a prominent location—33 feet front and 70 feet on Cedar-st.; possession Feb. 1. The lofts are well lighted. For terms, &c., apply to M. PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st., or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

MISSOURI LAND FOR SALE OR EXchanged for merchandise. The land is well watered, timbered, and rapidly growing in value, being situated in the most flourishing section of Ripley County. For further particulars call on
PARK BENJAMIN & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 23 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 42 Grove-st. This house is pleasantly located, well built, and in good order. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

CENTRAL PARK AND HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—5 lots on 5th-av. and 99th-st.; 4 lots on 34th-st., near 5th-av.; 9 lots on 6th-av. and 133d st.; and 1 house and 46 lots on 132d st., between 8th and 9th avs.
HALSTED & NICHOLS, No. 229 Broadway.

A HANDSOME FLOOR TO LET OF FOUR rooms, newly painted; has gas, water, &c.; in a first-class neighborhood. Also, a fine store and basement to let. Apply at No. 1 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway.

TO LET—SOME VERY FINE ROOMS, SUITABLE for a dentist or physician, in Bond-st.; they consist of a large and elegant parlor and two offices. Also, a stable in the rear. Apply to No. 27.

A CARD.—SIMS & RICHARDSON, REAL ESTATE Brokers, Land Agents and Accountants. Office, No. 486 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts., west side. Houses and lots bought and sold and exchanged; Rents and bills collected, and security given, when required; Loans negotiated on security of bond and mortgage; Insurance Policies effected. All business confided to our charge attended to with promptitude, and a determination to secure and maintain the confidence of all parties with whom we may become connected.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE, WISHING the services of a FAITHFUL and RELIABLE Agent, would do well to apply to the subscriber, ROBERT E. BABB, Real Estate and Collecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st., near 4th. References: Present Patrons and others.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—PRICE $2,500—IN THE BEAUTIFUL village of Flushing, L. I., a modern-built two-story and attic frame house, with basement and cellar, and the lot. Said property is pleasantly located on Clinton-av., having a fine water prospect of Flushing Bay. The house is 22 by 23 feet, with a wing on the rear, and possesses many conveniences not found in other buildings of its size. The lot is 44 feet front by 168 feet deep, and is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery. For a small family, who are desirous to live in a healthy and improved village, it will be found one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of New-York. Communications to the City, several times per day, by railroad and steamboat. For further particulars, apply to GEO. W. PECK.
FLUSHING, Jan. 25, 1859.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED AT Fishkill, Dutchess County, containing 80 acres of land, beautifully situated and improved, abounding with forest, and choice fruit trees, together with two cottages. The house is a good one, with furnace and gas. Good barn, carriage-house, &c. To one wishing to locate in the country, it offers inducements rarely met with—combining health, convenience of schools, Post-Office, churches, and excellent society. Also, a fine farm of 140 acres, lying about one mile from the village. For particulars apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence, suitable for a gentleman doing business in this City, situated in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth City, State of New-Jersey, and but a few minutes' walk of the dépôt. The house is large and convenient—gas throughout, hot-air furnace, and all the conveniences of a city residence. There is about three-quarters of an acre of ground, with fine carriage-house, and a choice variety of fruit and shrubbery. Apply to or address JOHN WAITE, No. 932 Broadway.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT White Plains; fine house and outbuildings; within 1½ hour's ride from this City. The locality is very healthy; there are splendid drives in every direction, and good shooting. House is handsomely furnished. Cars from 26th-st. and 4th-av. 8 or 10 times a day. Address H. BARTHEY, White Plains, or Y. Z., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A HANDSOME double two-story cottage, modern built, nearly new, and in complete order, located on one of the most commanding sites in Orange; excellent water, abundance of fruit and berries; within three minutes' walk of the dépôt, or 150 yards of the stage route. Terms easy. Address H., Box No. 24 New-York Post-Office, or apply at No. 30 Broadway, 3d floor.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF LAND AT CHATSworth, beautifully situated on the Boston Post Road, opposite F. K. Collins' country seat. Also several choice building sites, with magnificent views of the Sound; and from 2 to 10 acres of land; would be exchanged for good City property. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., A TWO-AND-A-half story house with a fine garden, plenty of grapes, berries and other fruit. Communication with New-York every half hour. Rent $450. Address C. N. WHITE, No. 28 Warren-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—PLEASantly situated, on the North River, or in New-Jersey, within one hour of New-York, containing from 5 to 100 acres, with fruit, &c., &c., with or without buildings. Address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.

[illegible] B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COZENS.

L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.

LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1858:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858		$3,712,632 65
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1858		1,178,160 40
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$4,890,793 05

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858		$3,494,614 20
Losses paid during same period	$1,598,638 11	
Returns of Premiums and Exp's	496,923 19	

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Stocks of the United States, of the State of New-York, of New-York City Banks	$1,830,634 50
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	856,260 00
Real Estate	200,000 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance, and other claims due the Company, estimated at	175,380 50
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,029,902 58
Cash in Bank	190,589 83
Total amount of Assets	$5,282,167 41

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next.

After reserving over

TWO MILLION DOLLARS

of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1856 and 1857 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1858, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$7,655,310
Additional profits from 1st January, 1858, to 1st January, 1859	1,360,000
Total profits for 16½ years	$9,015,310
The certificates previous to 1856, and 50 per cent of the issue of that year, have been redeemed by cash	5,878,730
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1859	$3,136,580

By order of the Board.

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,
Charles Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Thomas Tileston,
Henry Coit,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Wm. S. Wetmore,
Chas. H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
Robt. C. Goodhue,
P. A. Hargous,
Meyer Gans,
Edw. H. Gilillan,
Ramsay Crooks,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
Leonard S. Suarez,
Leroy M. Wiley,
Daniel S. Miller,
S. T. Nicoll,
Joshua J. Henry,
Geo. G. Hobson,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Henry K. Bogert,
A. A. Low,
William E. Dodge,
Dennis Perkins,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
William Wood,
J. Henry Burgy,
Cor. Grinnell,
Henry O. Brewer,
Watts Sherman,
Edward R. Bell,
E. E. Morgan,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
Fletcher Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Dec. 30, 1858.

The said stock will consist of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four shares of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share; the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The interest on the Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock of 1859, will be made up to Feb. 5, 1859, the time fixed by law for the redemption of said stock. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, due Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date; one-third on presentation, one-third in April, and one-third in June, with interest. The Coupons due in 1859, on the Chattel Mortgage Bonds of the Company, will be paid on maturity. By order of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM R. FISHER,
Treasurer C. W. and E. R.R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF 1859.—The Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable Feb. 5, 1859, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on that day, at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, upon the surrender of the certificates. Interest on said stock will cease on and after that day. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 OF THE DELAWARE and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies Bonds, loans of $1,700,000, due 1883, and $888,000, due 1863, and of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company's Bonds, guaranteed by the above two Companies jointly; loan of $750,000, due 1887, cashed by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Jan. 27, 1859.—Interest due 1st proximo on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of coupons to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York. CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD CO.—The interest on the first and second mortgage bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.

JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

RST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and itan Canal Bonds; Troy City Bonds, Detroit City ds, Cleveland City Bonds, Gas-Light Stocks, Buffalo Water Bonds, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bonds. N B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

NTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-ERSEY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1859.—INTEREST Interest Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due 1 next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. all-st., on and after that date.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

E ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN irectors of the Sixth av. Railroad Company will be at the Dépôt, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUES-, Feb. 1, from 12 till 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

W-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD OMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the Second Mort-Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension 7 per cent. will be on and after Feb. 1, at Treasurer's office, corner 4th- 26th-st. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

URANCE SCRIP.—DEALERS WITH THE ine Insurance Companies can sell their scrip at fair the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 ants' Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BATES & TAYLOR,
NOTE BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
New-York.
J. H. BATES. GEO. TAYLOR.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1859. }

THE HOLDERS OF SCRIP STOCK OF the American Guano Company are hereby notified that, according to the terms of the Act of Incorporation, the time for the reception of installments on said scrip stock will expire on the 31st inst.

JAMES S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$500 TO $1,000.—WANTED—A GENERAL partner, with the above amount of cash, in an established and increasing business in Brooklyn. Address DEALER, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.

WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 19th inst., payable at this office on Feb. 15 next, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on Jan. 31, inst. Dividends will be remitted by mail when so ordered by the owners. W. M. LARRABEE,

CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1859. Secretary.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER Type Company will pay to their stockholders a Semi-annual Dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., at the office of the Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st., on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. Co., }
No. 38 WALL-ST. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

Jan. 22, 1859.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott-st. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until Feb. 2d, By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

Jan. 10, 1859.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1859.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared payable to the stockholders, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. The transfer book will be closed until that day, By order of the Board.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order, WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, }
Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. Co., }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL..........$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

Joseph B. Varnum,
Leonard Appleby,
Frederick H. Walcott,
Wm. K. Strong,
Moses Taylor,
James O. Sheldon,
Daniel Parish,
Gustavus A. Conover,
Martin Bates, Jr.,
Dudley B. Fuller,
Charles L. Vose,
Warren Delano, Jr.,
Henry V. Butler,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,
Jas. Lorimer Graham, Jr.,
Bowes R. McIlvaine,
Gilbert L. Beeckman,
John C. Henderson,
Lorrain Freeman,
Edward Macomber,
Watson E. Case,
Charles E. Appleby,
Samuel B. Bradford, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.

ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Arts and Sciences, of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the subjects relating to Kiosks, the advertising of Corporation matters in the several newspapers; also, the subject relative to the Electric Clocks; also, for a Stand of Colors for the Sixth Regiment, will meet on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock M., in room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested are hereby requested to appear.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee
JOHN T. HENRY, } on
GEORGE STARR, } Arts and Sciences.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 31st inst., at 2 P. M., in the office of the Bureau of Assessors, No. 32 Chambers-st., at which time they will take into consideration the Assessment List for Regulating, &c., 125-st., 6th-av. to west side of Manhattan-st. Also, other assessment lists heretofore advertised will be taken up.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee on
H. W. GENET, } Assessments.
GEORGE STARR, }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Ferries of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, when they will take in consideration the subjects relative to the Pavonia-avenue Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., and the ferry foot of 23d-st. All parties interested in the above are respectfully requested to be present.

JOHN T. HENRY, }
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } Com. on Ferries.
JOHN LYNES, }

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON FOURTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY AND WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL SELL, AT public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, noon—

The 3 story brick house and lot No. 312 4th-st., situate on the southeast corner of Greene-st., the late residence of Wm. B. Van Nortwick, deceased. The house is in perfect order, and the sale will be positive, and immediate possession given. $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR DAILY AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

87 shares Far. & Citizens' Bank of L. I. (hyp.)	$25 each
100 shares Citizens' Bank	25 each
100 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	25 each
10 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
12 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.	100 each
100 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.	100 each
40 shares Gallatin Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
45 Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.	15 each
40 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
9 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co.	40 each
30 shares New-World Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
40 North Western Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
20 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
200 Owego Gas Light Co.	50 each
76 Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, (to close an estate)	50 each
6 shares Warren Railroad Co.	50 each
100 shares Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago R. R.	50 each
10 shares Honesdale and Delaware Plank Road	25 each
1250 shares McCullough Copper and Gold Mining Company	5 each
100 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad, (hypothecated.)	100 each

$5,000 Town of Fort Madison, Iowa, 8 ℘ Cent. Bonds.

5,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℘ Cent. Bonds.

5,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 7 ℘ cent. Bonds.

8,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad 8 ℘ cent. Bonds.

5,000 Milwaukee City 7 ℘ cent. Sinking Fund Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1858. }

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT of 14th Feb. 1856, ch. 250, and other acts upon the subject of free banking, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-st., New-York City, on the 3d of February, 1859, and from day to day until they are all disposed of, the following Bonds, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, belonging to the following free banks now in liquidation—to wit: 21 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Claiborne; 44 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Jefferson; 17 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Trenton; 17 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, and 16 Memphis City Bonds, all for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Tazewell. JAMES T. DUNLAP, Comptroller.

By order of JAMES T. DUNLAP, Esq., Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3.
At 12½ o'clock.

$21,000—21 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at Bank of Republic.

$44,000—44 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 at the Bank of the Republic.

$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.

$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.

$16,000—16 Bonds, of $1,000, of the City of Memphis. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.

All of the above-mentioned Bonds are indorsed by the State of Tennessee.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON ST. MARKS-PLACE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EIGHTH-STREET.—The desirable 3-story and attic high stoop brick house and lot No. 74 St. Marks-place, (8th-st.) between 1st and 2d avs.; the house is 25x50 feet, in good order, and contains all the modern conveniences; lot 25x89 feet 6 inches. Possession immediately. Terms easy.

Also, at the same time and place, valuable House and Lot on 22d-st., together with the furniture. The handsome 4-story English basement brick house, with brownstone trimmings, No. 111 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., together with the furniture; the house is 22 feet 6 inches by 45 feet, built in the best manner, and contains all the modern improvements; lot 22 feet 6 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. Terms very easy. Maps and full particulars of the above property at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY on Hudson and Renwick sts. at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

HUDSON-STREET—The two valuable brick stores and lot, Nos. 239 and 241 Hudson-st., and running through to Renwick-st.; lot 25x150 feet from street to street, with two-story house on Renwick-st. Also,

HUDSON-STREET.—The two valuable lots, together with the buildings thereon adjoining the northeast corner Dominick-st., each lot 18 feet 4 inches by 55 feet. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON IRVING-PLACE AND SIXTEENTH-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

The 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, situate on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., house 26.6x44. Lot 26.6x100.

Also, the 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, adjoining, and known as No. 37 Irving-place. House, 26.6x80. Lot 26.6x100.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at No. 159 East 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., genteel household furniture of a family declining housekeeping, all of which is nearly new, having been in use only six months, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suite, mahogany do., marble-top centre tables, gas fixtures, together with a general assortment of chamber, basement and kitchen furniture.

JOHN I. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JOHN I. RENNIE, Auctioneer. will sell, on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av: Parlor suites, piano-forte, painting, etageres, bookcase, mirrors, carpets, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, &c.; dining-table, crockery, glassware, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A BUSINESS man, with $1,000 to $5,000, to engage in a business promising to be the most lucrative yet offered for years. The chances to make a fortune in a very short time are almost beyond a doubt. The business is a patented article, of such great utility and rare qualities almost indispensable in every family, that it must unavoidably become a business of immense importance throughout the country. Furniture dealers will find it greatly to their interest to examine it, as the exclusive sale and control in any place will be highly important to them. This is no humbug, and any business man, with a cash capital of from $1,000 to $5,000, can be almost sure of making three times the amount of his capital every year. For particulars, apply to THOMAS W. SLADE, French's Hotel, New-York City.

TO LUMBER DEALERS OR OTHERS.—The writer, a person of ten years' experience in buying and selling lumber and other building materials for a large retail yard, contemplating a change in his present engagements, offers his services in purchasing or selling, or both, or is willing to engage in the business with a person of like experience, in the City or country, where there is a prospect of its being remunerative. Best references as to character, ability, &c., given. Address LUMBER, Box No. 172 *Times* Office, stating place of interview.

A CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN, SUCH as is seldom offered! For sale: A five year Lease, and the Stock and Fixtures of a Fancy Goods and Trimming store in the best locality in the City. The business has been carried on for over 16 years; stock small, and will be sold cheap for cash if applied for immediately at No. 22 Dey-st., in the basement.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500 CASH, IN a manufacturing business, established five years, with actual property for every dollar asked, and with facilities to earn $1,000 per month, as can be clearly shown at an interview, by addressing LUMBER, Box. No. 191 *Times* office. Will be associated with a party that fully understands the entire business.

EMPLOYMENT, $50 PER MONTH.—AGENTS wanted in every town and county throughout the United States (except New-York City) to engage in a light and easy business, in which the above profits may certainly be realized. For particulars address, with stamp, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED WILL be given to an enterprising business man, to engage as active partner in a live business, where an investment of $5,000 to $8,000 in cash or good security will be required, by calling on WM. REYNOLDS, "in the store," No. 293 Broadway.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—ELIGIBLY LOCATED in a first-rate neighborhood, on the west side of the City, in complete order and well filled, and calculated for doing a good business. It is well known and long established, and will be sold low by addressing COAL YARD, Box No. 2,777 Post-Office.

RARE CHANCE!—STORE TO LET AND SMALL stock of men's furnishing goods for sale at a great sacrifice to close the concern. The goods are all new and desirable, and will be sold at an unparalleled low price below cost, as the owner has other business to attend to. Apply at once at No. 873 Broadway.

THE INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY THOS. W. SLADE & CO., now stopping at French's Hotel, to men with a few thousand dollars, are extremely rare. The best chance to make money yet offered. Call immediately.

DENTISTRY.—WANTED—A SITUATION OR AN interest with an established dentist, by a man of 13 years' experience; can furnish first-class reference as to ability and character. Address DENTIST, care of S. W. LEE, St. Nicholas Hotel, for three days.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making together with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the

"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship
FLYING MIST,
LINNELL, Commander,

Is now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 110 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of small capacity, will be dispatched promptly as above. N B.—This ship rates A 1 plus, being diagonally iron-braced and extra strong.

For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SPECIAL NOTICE—FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
The elegant A No. 1 clipper-ship
DICTATOR,
ALBERT ZEREGA, Commander,

Being nearly full, will receive light and medium freight for a few days longer, at Pier No. 14 East River.

Shippers are requested to complete their engagements immediately, as the ship must go to sea promptly.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)

Agents at San Francisco:
Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE,
For San Francisco.
SPECIAL NOTICE!
FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.

The extreme clipper ship WHEELIUM, GRIT Master, will take freight Monday and Tuesday of this week, at Pier No. 27 East River.

Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Agents at San Francisco,
Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTER, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) probably 7th of February.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain GEO. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First-class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First-class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 5.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage	$15
Deck passage	6

Through tickets to the following places:

To Montgomery, Ala.	$26	To Columbia, S. C.	$20
To Atlanta, Ga.	23	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Augusta, Ga.	20	To Pilatka, Fla.	23

The steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon.

GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75: third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JOHN A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24: Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EUROPA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUROPA, J. LEITCH, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ A. M. The ASIA will sail on Feb. 16.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy before starting APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publisher,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.

On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:

8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 8:42, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES S. FERRY Brooklyn, at 10 A.M., for Greenport: 3:30 Syosset (Saturday to Yaphank): 5 Hempstead: 6:30 P. M. Jamaica

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are, JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.

JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.

P. H. AANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of TERRY & TAYLOR, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, JOSHUA TERRY retiring therefrom. JAMES R. TAYLOR is alone authorized to liquidate and settle the affairs of the late firm. JAMES R. TAYLOR,

Dated Jan. 27, 1859. JOSHUA TERRY.

JAMES R. TAYLOR will continue the business formerly conducted by TERRY & TAYLOR, at their late place of business, Nos. 87 and 89 Mangin-st.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between C. METTAM and J. E. BURKE, under the firm of METTAM & BURKE, Architects, was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be received by WM. CAMPBELL, No. 45 Duane-st., who is hereby duly empowered to act as receiver.

CHARLES METTAM,
J. E. BURKE.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the firm of GILBERT, MURDOCK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a commission business. CHARLES T. GILBERT,
FRED'K W. MURDOCK,
FRANCIS A. MURDOCK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the firm of W. & C. K. HERRICK, for the continuance of the stationery business, at the old stand, No. 75 John-st.

WM. HERRICK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1859. CHAS. K. HERRICK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—City and County of New-York.—ALEXANDER GIRAUD against WILLIAM DAY, WILLIAM VERDEIL and LOUIS FAY.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, duly filed on the 31st day of December, 1858, in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 38 William-st., in the City of New-York, in said State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1858.

COUDERT BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jan10-law6wM* No. 38 William-st., New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOURNEAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of THOMAS E. CHARDAVOYNE, No. 107 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated—New-York, Sept. 25, 1858.

THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE, Executor.
s27-law6mM SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN SCHALKWYCK BEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris County, N. J., deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of January, 1859.

ja9-law6mM* JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Purser U. S. Navy, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at the office of Wm. J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

d27-law6mM* EUPHEMIA M. SINCLAIR, Executrix.

SULPHUR BATHS.—TIMOLAT'S OLD ESTABLISHED baths, the only genuine baths in the United States, established in 1820; recommended by our first physicians for the cure of rheumatism, colds, fevers, eruptions of the skin, mercurial affections, &c., at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.

MEDICAL.

THE FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS INCIDENTAL to both sexes are reorganized, and prostrated powers restored to a healthy tone, by the use of TRIESEMAR, No. 1. Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches;" it explains everything. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold, also, by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, by applying as above.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE, No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. LACOSTE, of Paris, cures, by his Parisian mode of treatment, all private diseases, strictures, seminal weaknesses, and female complaints, without mercury and at moderate charges. Consultations in all principal languages, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE EARS, NERVOUS HEAD AND MIND COMPLAINTS.—AN ENGLISH CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE.—British and Foreign Infirmary for the Cure of Deafness, Head and Mind Complaints, No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. Consulting Surgeon, CHARLES HENRY EDGELL SKINNER, Esq. Registered pursuant to act of Parliament. Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq. A new discovery, being a positive method of self-cure, affording instant and magical relief to sufferers who may have been deaf for 40 or 50 years, by means of a compound medicated vapor applied to the external ear. When the vapor is passing out, it is held by the sufferer for one minute to the ear affected, and instantly the patient, who previously was deaf, is enabled to hear common-toned conversation. A few nights' use in a similar way will guarantee to cure the most inveterate case of deafness and noises in the head. It is a stop to empiricism and exorbitant fees. Sufferers extremely deaf, by means of this, can permanently cure themselves, in any distant part of the world, without pain. Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and forever rescued from the snares of the numerous dangerous unqualified pretenders of the present day. Hospital and private testimonials and certificates from the most eminent physicians and surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured can be seen or referred to. Any sufferer on the continent, or resident in any of the four quarters of the globe, can now be cured, as this discovery can be sent to them with necessary prescriptions, preparations, &c., that will enable them positively to cure themselves. £2 5s. is the cost of the means of cure, which must be sent to the Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq., No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England; it can be sent either by banker's draft, payable in England, or notes of the country. Sufficient to cure three cases of most inveterate deafness and noises in the head, £10 10s.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!—For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, etc.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in Married Life or Early Indiscretions, etc., and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they have originated, and no matter of how

LONG STANDING.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5; delivered to any address. Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., wholesale and retail agents, No. 141 William-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price, $1; by mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers, in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. No fee unless cured.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all disappointed elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard is himself again. Cure guaranteed. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies—price $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Female Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations free of charge. Attendance till 10 A. M. Afflicted call immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases incident to females. Dr. DUBOIS' Imperial French remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent, per letter, free, except postage. Supporters, trusses, bandages and all surgical appliances procured and adjusted. For medicines or advice, consult Dr. THIERS, No. 910 Broadway, near 20th-st., New-York.

BREAKING THE CHILL.—THE OLIVE FEVER and Ague Pills is a new and harmless remedy for the cure of fever and ague in its worst form, no matter how long you have been afflicted. You can depend upon a cure. It is very injurious to check the disease suddenly with powerful drugs. You may smother it for a short time. Yet it is a very dangerous experiment, as it frequently afterwards develops itself in some other form. Sold by BARNES & PARK, and A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York. Retail price, $1.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—READ THE following, and beware of counterfeits: NEW-YORK, June 3, 1850.—I hereby certify that Mr. JOHN PYNE has the right to manufacture and sell the medicines known as Watts' Nervous Antidote, and has full power to make contracts for me and use my name, and I will be bound thereby. TALBOT WATTS.

JOHN PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors of Watts' Nervous Antidote, No. 109 Nassau-st.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st. two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6, till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE. THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE HUNTER'S POINT, NEWTOWN AND FLUSHING TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals for the building of a road seventy feet in width, from Hunter's Point to Flushing, Long Island, will be received until the 28th day of February next, inclusive, at the office of Messrs. Crane & Ely, at Hunter's Point, or of John C. Jackson, Esq., No. 111 Water-st., New-York.

Maps and profile of the route will be exhibited to applicants, and full particulars given at the office of Crane & Ely as above, and at the office of the Surveyor, Mr. Meserole, No. 140 4th-st. Brooklyn, Eastern District, on and after the 15th of February.

Proposals may be made for the whole work, or one or more sections thereof, addressed to the President of the Company, and must contain a limit of time for the completion of contract.

All the communications received will be opened in the presence of the Board of Directors, at a regular meeting, and the work will be awarded to the lowest bidder or bidders who shall furnish satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the contract. By order,

A. W. WINANS, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, for furnishing Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., according to plans and specifications on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work, to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward, and the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman.

H. P. WEST, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1859.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH QUESTION.—Aldermen BOOLE, LYNES and STEPHENS, the Committee on Streets of the Board of Alderman, met at 2 P. M. Friday. Mr. JAMES T. OLIVER appeared before them, and urged the propriety of removing the telegraph poles from the streets. He claimed that they were useless obstructions, and said the Telegraph Companies had under consideration the project of conducting the wires underground. Mr. C. ROBINSON, the proprietor of the Police and Fire Telegraph, represented that it was impracticable to conduct wires underground so that they could be made useful for the purposes of telegraphy. He related instances in which, on account of defective pipes in which telegraph wires had been laid in Europe, communication had been made imperfect. Alderman BRADY, who offered the resolution in favor of removing the telegraph poles, said he had offered it at the instance of many persons, and under the supposition that the telegraph companies would make no objection to it. He thought it very singular that CYRUS W. FIELD had come before this Committee to represent that underground wires would be impracticable, after he had just laid thousands of miles of telegraph wire under the ocean. How did the wires that were carried across rivers under water work so well. Mr. MCKESSON declared that it would be impossible to work wires under ground. With the first thunderstorm of June the insulation would be destroyed. It would cost the City $1,000,000, he thought, to lay the wires under ground. The destructibility of gutta percha, which was used for the purposes of insulation, rendered it impossible to work wires under ground. Alderman BRADY expatiated upon the nuisance of telegraph poles in the streets, and seemed of opinion that wires could be laid in sewers, and be made to work successfully. It was stated that other parties, not present, desired to be heard on the subject, and the Committee resolved to hold another meeting at 2 o'clock P. M. next Wednesday.

SERMON ON JAPAN.—Yesterday morning the Rev. S. R. BROWN, who has lately been appointed by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church as its first Missionary to Japan, delivered a sermon in the Rev. Dr. MACAULEY's Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. He took his text from Isaiah, 54th chapter, 2d and 3d verses: "Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thy habitation; spare not; lengthen thy cords and strengthen thy stakes; for thou shalt break forth on the right hand and on the left; and thy seed shall inherit the Gentiles, and make the desolate cities to be inhabited." Three prominent thoughts are to be recognized in these verses—first, that the watchword of the Church should be onward; second, to accomplish its destiny it should lay broad and comprehensive plans, because, thirdly by so doing the issue shall be great and glorious. After sketching the early history of missions and alluding to the special providences by which China had been opened, he spoke of the manner in which Japanese exclusiveness had been broken down, and urged his hearers, as the Reformed Dutch Church had first been appealed to, to come forward and do their part of the work earnestly and efficiently.

Dr. MACAULEY, at the close of the sermon, announced that money had already been contributed sufficient to support two missionaries to Japan. A medical missionary is needed there still, and Dr. M. asked his congregation to make up the amount necessary to support one. Every other object might, for the present, be postponed if this could be accomplished.

THE BURNT SHIP MEROO—LETTER FROM CAPTAIN HARFORD.—Mr. L. H. SIMPSON, of No. 19 Beaver-street, has received a letter from Capt. R. F. HARFORD, of the ship *Gray Feather*, dated at Pernambuco, Dec. 13, in reference to the rescue of the crew of the British ship *Meroo*, before reported burned at sea. He says: "I fell in with the ship *Meroo*, of Liverpool, on Nov. 28, in lat. 15° N. long. 31° 38′ W. from Calcutta, bound to London; she was loaded with flax-seed, rape-seed and jute; the vessel and cargo were entirely on fire. I took the crew, consisting of twenty-seven men, their baggage, a little provisions, a few sails, and other small articles, and after remaining on board of her for an hour and a-half, doing all that I could to assist them, was obliged to leave her, taking them off in my boats. Had I been an hour later my services would have been of no avail. I have, however, the satisfaction to inform you that I have been the cause of saving the lives of these men. After nine days' sail from the time I took them on board, I reached this port, where I landed them, and left them very comfortable. The *Gray Feather* sails very well; I passed eleven vessels in one day, which speaks well for her sailing qualities." The crew of the *Meroo* have arrived in England, and speak in the highest terms of the prompt and humane conduct of Capt. HARFORD in their rescue, as well as of the kind treatment they received while on board the *Gray Feather*. The attention of the home Government had been called to the case.

THE NEW DISTRICT COURT.—A bill was introduced in our Legislature a few weeks since to divide the Sixth Judicial District of this City, composed of the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, and out of the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards create another and Eighth Judicial District. Now, if the labor of this District is too great, why not divide the District by cutting off a part and adding it to the Seventh, where the labor is too little? But we are not clear that the amount of litigation in the Sixth District is more than the present Justice can do, or is willing to do. The day calendar does not average more than twenty causes, one half of which are not defended, while two-thirds of those tried do not occupy ten minutes each. Four days in the week the Justice has his Court business done before 1 o'clock, and often goes through it in less than two hours. We cannot see the necessity for another Judicial District; but if we were as anxious to be elected to do its duties, probably the matter would be as clear to our mind as it is to those who are endeavoring to rush through this bill. A similar bill was before the Legislature last Winter, but was never reported on by the Committee.

UNCOMFORTABLE QUARTERS FOR THE CITY HALL PRECINCT POLICE.—Owing to the entire want of accommodations for the detention of prisoners in the City Hall, Captain LEONARD has been dependent upon the courtesy of the Captains of other Precincts for a place to keep his prisoners over night ever since the organization of his force. The only room he has for the accommodation of the fifty Policemen under his command is the small apartment formerly occupied by the Mayor's Squad, which is not at all fitted for the accommodation of what, under its present Captain, promises to be one of the most effective and useful Precinct forces in the City. The room, owing to the facts stated, has not heretofore been open on Sundays. It is the intention now, however, to have it open every day in the week; and as soon as the necessary additional accommodations sha'l have been secured, it will be open continually, like the Station-houses in the other Precincts of the City. The Police Commissioners should lose no time in having ample accommodations secured for the Police of the Twenty-sixth Precinct.

MEETING OF THE GERMAN REFORMED SYNOD.—The New-York Classis of the German Reformed Synod of the United States met in the Suffolk-street Church, of which the Rev. Mr. BUSCHE is pastor, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. This was a special, not a regular session of the Classis. The Rev. DIEDRICH WILLERS, of Fayette, Seneca County, presided. The German Reformed Churches of Elizabethtown and Rahway (N. J.) at their request were admitted to the Classis. Mr. OSCAR ZOHR, who was a missionary of the *Evangelical Verein of Berlin* to India until the recent rebellion, which broke up the mission with which he was connected, has preached to these congregations for some time past. After an examination he was ordained, the Rev. L. B. SCHWARTZ, of Boston, preaching the sermon. After the ordination services had been completed, Mr. ZOHR was installed as pastor of those churches, and the Classis adjourned.

FIRE IN EIGHTH-STREET—NARROW ESCAPE—GALLANT CONDUCT OF FIREMEN.—At 4 o'clock Saturday morning a fire was discovered in the grocery store of GUSTAVE DORAN, No. 341 Eighth-street. The fire communicated to the stairway in the hall and prevented the egress of parties living in the upper part of the house. Several saved their lives by leaping from the windows. WILLIAM H. SAUNDERS, a member of Engine Company No. 44, at the eminent peril of his own life, rescued two young girls named JULIA and ELIZABETH ROLF. A member of Engine Company No. 22, whose name did not transpire, rescued another girl. It was feared that some of the inmates of the building had perished in the fire, but on subsequent inquiry none were missing. The gallant firemen, whose heroic efforts have been referred to, were both considerably burned. Mr. DORAN sustained a loss of $200 upon his stock and store fixtures, which is covered by insurance. The damage to the building, which is owned by JOHN BOUTON, is estimated at the same amount, and is also covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

VESSELS ON THE WAY TO CALIFORNIA.—The list of vessels on the way to California from Atlantic ports, up to Dec. 31, is stated in the *Daily Evening Bulletin*, of San Francisco, as follows: Sailed in July, three; one from Boston, 171 days out, and two from New-York, 155 days each. In August, four from Boston, four from New-York, and one from Baltimore—nine. In September, fifteen from New-York, two from Boston, and one from Baltimore—18. In October, ten from New-York, and four from Boston—14. In November, nine from New-York, five from Boston, one from Baltimore, and one from Philadelphia—16. In December, two from New-York, and one from Boston—3. Total, 64. Of these one at least is known to be lost—the *Margaret Tyson*; seven or eight are long overdue, and twelve are fully due. Twelve will be due during the next succeeding 30 days, and the balance in about 50 days.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY, READING ROOM, &C.—There was a meeting held in Lebanon Hall, No. 593 Hudson-street, last Wednesday evening, to consider the propriety of organizing an Association of Young Men, which should procure suitable apartments and fit them up for a library, lecture-room and reading-room. It is proposed to occupy Sabbath evenings with appropriate discourses. Mr. S. D. VAN BRUREN was chosen Chairman. After he had opened the meeting with prayer, Mr. J. ROSSTON read an essay setting forth the dangers to young men of immoral places of resort, and urging the necessity of counter influences. Those present pledged themselves to use every exertion to secure a full attendance at the meeting next Wednesday evening, and an adjournment was moved and carried.

RESULT OF THE EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD COLLISION.—Mrs. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK, the lady whom we referred to on Thursday week, as having been badly injured by a collision between an Eighth avenue Railroad car and a Hook and Ladder truck, yesterday suffered amputation of the injured part of her right hand. The opperation was very successfully performed by Dr. VAN BUREN, the patient's medical attendant; the lady being under the influence of ether. We understand that an action has been commenced against the Eighth avenue Railroad Company for the recovery of damages.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 431 deaths in the City during the week just past, which is 20 more than was reported as having occurred during the previous week, and 23 less than occurred during the corresponding week of last year. Eighty-two died from diseases of the brain and nerves, and 151 of diseases of the lungs and throat. Of the dead 108 were men; 82 were women; 152 were boys, and 89 were girls; 291 were natives of America; 76 of Ireland; 36 of Germany; 11 of England; 3 of Scotland; 3 of France; 3 of Poland; 2 of Italy; 1 of Wales; 1 of Spain; 1 of Switzerland, and 3 unknown.

THE LIGHT GUARD BALL.—The uninitiated have been sorely puzzled over a large poster which has been displayed in our City for the last few days, showing a large tiger mounting a ball, with Academy of Music, Monday evening, Jan. 31, in flaming letters beneath. Many have supposed that performing tigers were about to appear at the Academy. But that is a mistake. The tigers referred to are the celebrated Light Guard, who propose giving their annual ball there this evening. From what we hear, the general arrangements will surpass all previous efforts of this celebrated corps, and among the novel features will be the introduction of hundreds of singing birds in various parts of the house, whose melodies, mingled with DODWORTH's more powerful music, must certainly produce a charming effect.

THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND FERRY-BOAT CASUALTY.—Up to last evening, the bodies of the three men who were drowned Friday morning through the upsetting of one of the ferry barges running from the foot of Sixty-first-street to Blackwell's Island, had not been found. The belief is that the bodies have been carried by the force of the tide—there being an ebb tide at the time—down the river for a considerable distance, and that they will not make their appearance for several days. Cannon firing was resorted to on Saturday, in the vicinity of the accident, in the hope of effecting their recovery, but without success.

THE BROADWAY ARSON CASE.—On Saturday the examination was concluded, before Justice QUACKENBUSH, in the case of MARY DE YOUNG, charged with having set fire to the store of her mother, No. 541 Broadway, a few mornings since. The evidence was deemed conclusive against her, and the magistrate required her to find bail in $2,000 to answer the charge, which she did, and was liberated. Mr. JOACHIMSSEN appeared as her counsel. The accused is 23 years of age, and a native of Holland.

THE ELM-STREET MURDER.—On Saturday Coroner GAMBLE impanneled a Jury, preliminary to holding an inquest upon the body of WILHELM DECKER, the second victim of the Elm-street tragedy. Owing to the absence of material witnesses, the taking of evidence was postponed until 10 o'clock this morning, when the inquest will be proceeded with at the Sixth Ward Station-house. The four persons, JOHN and JAMES GLASS, JAMES LOFTUS and JOHN QUINLAN, charged with being implicated in the murder, are still lodged in the Tombs.

FIRE IN BLEECKER-STREET.—About 7 o'clock Saturday morning a fire was discovered in an attic bed-room of the dwelling No. 289 Bleecker-street, occupied by JOHN SHINDLE. The damage by fire and water was estimated at $100, which was covered by insurance in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a servant girl in lighting a lamp with a match.

FIRE IN ATTORNEY-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Sixth District at 12 M. yesterday was caused by a slight fire in the bakery of THOMAS GELLOR, No. 157 Attorney-street. It was caused by shavings taking fire from the oven, and effected a damage of $100 before it was extinguished. Insured for $500 in the Market Insurance Company.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, THOMAS MILLER, a porter in the employ of WHITLOCK & Co, corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, while assisting in hoisting a case of goods, fell through the hatchway from the sixth story to the cellar. His skull was fractured, and he died in about five minutes. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. The deceased leaves a wife and two children, who will be cared for by Mr. WHITLOCK.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest on the body of THOMAS DAVISON, a child two years old, who was fatally scalded by the accidental upsetting of hot coffee over his neck and shoulders. Verdict accordingly.

Police Reports.

DEFRAUDING THE PARK BANK.—Levison D. Frederick, Abner Spooner and James L. Porter, have had a charge preferred against them of having been concerned in swindling the Park Bank out of $7,000. The complainant is P. B. Davis, who is now confined in Eldridge-street Jail, upon a *mandamus* based upon non-payment of a judgment for $7,000, declared against him in favor of the Bank. Some time since the Bank commenced an action against Mr. Davis, charging him with having swindled them out of the amount named through allowing his checks for that sum to go to protest. Mr. Davis failed some fifteen months ago, and it is alleged that he made a fraudulent assignment of his effects; that he made an affidavit that he owed the three persons named above a much larger sum than was really the fact, thus defrauding his real creditors out of their just dues. Messrs. Frederick Spooner and Porter are alleged to have coöperated with him in this fraud by lending him large sums of money, and thus enabling him to establish a first-class credit with the Bank. When the point of credit was gained Davis is said to have deposited his checks for $7,000 in the bank, and afterwards drawn out all the money he had on deposit, and allowed these checks to be protested. Fredericks was arrested and gave bail to answer the charge. The other accused parties are still at large.

STABBING CASES.—Patrick Brady and Nicholas Moore had an altercation on Saturday evening, which ended in the former stabbing his antagonist in the back, producing a very dangerous wound. Moore was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and Brady was committed to prison by Justice Quackenbush. . . . On Saturday, John McDonald met Wm. Close, of No. 22½ Murray-street, with whom he had been at emnity for some time, seized a butcher's knife and gave him a terrific gash across the nose and one across the cheek, besides cutting his hands severely. McDonald was taken to the Tombs.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As Thomas Alexander, who resides at No. 25 Greenwich-street, was going to his residence on Saturday evening, he was attacked by two men, knocked down and robbed of $15 in gold. His cries brought the police to his assistance, and James McCormick and Edward Wilson, his assailants, were arrested. They were yesterday taken to the Tombs and locked up.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, billous condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY's HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5: do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2. These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

I WISH I COULD BE AN ORATOR! says a young man of hope and promise. Go at once to FOWLER & WELLS, and get them to tell you what, from your mental construction, you are capable of doing, then you can answer your wish—"I can," or "I cannot," and at once take hold of something you can do, and not lose time.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The French and Russian Governments have ordered this Salve to be used in their Military Hospitals for wounds, cuts, bruises, blisters, gout, sprains, &c. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 29.

$10,000	U. States 5s.'74	102⅞	70	Penn. Coal Co.	84
2,000	N. C. State 6s	99⅜	30	do.	84¼
10,000	Mo. State 6s..s10	85⅝	100	do. s60	84
20,000	do. s15	85⅝	500	Erie R.	14
20,000	do. b30	85¾	400	do. s30	14⅛
15,000	do.	85¾	100	do.	14⅛
1,000	Erie R.3d m.b.'83	76	100	do. b20	14
1,000	Erie R.4th m. bs.	59	130	Hudson River R.	33
3,000	Mich.S.1st M.B.	88	100	do. s10	33
1,000	Mich.S. 2d M.B.	63½	100	do. s20	33⅜
1,000	Mich. So. S F. B.	74	100	Harlem R.	13⅞
2,500	Ill. Cen. R.R.B.	89	235	Harlem R. Pfd.	41
5,000	do. s60	87¾	400	do. s10	41
5,000	do. s60	87⅞	200	do. s30	41
1,000	B.&H.T.1stM.B.	68½	100	do. b60	41¼
8,000	Gal.&Chi.2d M.B.	92½	5	Nor.&Wor. R.R.	28½
4,000	H. & St. J. R.bs.	64⅞	100	Reading R.R.	48⅜
40	Ocean Bank	99½	900	do. s10	48⅜
57	Amer. Ex. Bank	107½	1000	do. s30	48⅜
43	Hanover Bank	88	100	do. s60	48¼
30	Bk. State of N.Y.	102	500	do. s30	48⅜
17	Bank of America	110¼	600	do. c	48⅞
25	Importers' & T's Bk.	109½	200	do. b60	48⅞
120	D. & Hud. Can. Co.	99½	100	Mich. Cen. R.R.	51⅜
5	Pacific Mail S. Co.	86	50	do. s10	51¾
420	do.	85⅞	50	do. b15	51⅞
27	do.	85⅞	50	do. b60	51⅞
175	do. b60	85⅞	100	M.S.&N.I.G.S. s60	45½
125	do. b60	85¾	50	do. b30	46
50	do. b30	85⅞	250	do.	46
400	do. s60	85	50	do. s10	46
50	do. s30	84¾	200	Ill. Central RR.	67¼
300	do. s30	84⅞	8	do.	67⅞
50	do.	85¼	6	Clev., Col.&Cin. R.	94½
160	do.	85	110	Gal & Chi. RR. opg	68⅞
50	do.	84⅞	25	do. opg	69
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s3	84⅞	850	Clev.&Tol. R. R.	31½
625	do. c	84⅞	100	Ch.&R.Isl.R.R. b60	60¼
100	do. s3	84	100	do. s30	59⅞
50	do. b60	84	100	do.	60⅛
150	do. b60	84⅞	350	do.	60
75	do. c	84¼	100	do. b60	60
400	do. b10	84⅞	150	do. b30	60
150	do. b3	84⅞	150	do. b10	60
150	do. s30	83⅞	100	Mil.&Miss.R.R	12¼
200	do. b10 aft. 2	84	750	LaCrosse&Mil.R.R.	1⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000	Mo. State 6s	85⅞	100	Erie Railroad	14
2,000	N. J.Cen.2d m.b.	95	100	Hud. River R.R.	33
1,000	Hud.Riv.R.3dm.	75	50	do.	32⅞
5,000	Har.R.1st m.bds.	92½	100	Ill. C. R. R.	66⅞
10	Atlantic Bank	83	200	do. s10	66¼
10	Pacific Mail St. Co.	84⅞	100	Harlem R. Pfd.	40⅞
50	do.	84⅞	100	Reading R. R.	49⅛
100	do. s30	84	150	Mich. Cen. R. R.	51
5	do.	84	50	do. s60	50⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.s3.	84	50	Clev. & Tol.R.R.	31⅞
550	do.	84⅞	200	Chi. & R. I.R.R. b3	60
850	do. s3	83⅞	50	do. b30	60
150	do. s10	83⅞	50	do.	59⅞
100	do. b30	83⅞	100	do. s10	59⅞

MONDAY, Jan. 31—A. M.

The week past was one of very active general trade. The Importers, Domestic Commission houses and Jobbers are nearly all well employed. The leading firms identified with the South and Southwest are unusually busy. Their collections are good and their customers free buyers for the Spring trade. The Imports are large and are nearly all immediately wanted. The Customs revenue is, at length, substantially revived. The change at this port within a week or two is likely to settle the Tariff question at Washington against any interference with the Act of 1857 at the present session. It is possible that in the discussion of any conflicting views on the subject, the Secretary may be denied the authority suggested in his annual report to reissue the Treasury bills of 1858, as they fall due, through the present year. But even this would not necessarily lead to serious hardship or embarrassment before a new Congress assembles in December; though to avoid the always objectionable policy of an extraordinary session, it is desirable that these Bills should be extended at least another year. Nearly all the 3 ℔ cents. have been renewed at 4½ ℔ cent., or paid off. The 4, 4½, and 5 ℔ cents. are at the option of the holders, to present or not, at maturity, unless the Department should give sixty days' notice to call them in. And, whether due or not, all the Bills are receivable, at all times, for Customs. Should no Congressional action take place, the Treasury may be too severely drained for the comfort of the Secretary or the convenience of part of the public creditors, but this would be no undesirable lesson in favor of economy in the administration of the revenues and expenditures of the Government. The Washington *lobby* would no doubt be incommoded, but their loss would be the public gain.

The improved movements of trade, and the negotiation of the $10,000,000 loan by the Government, have induced a moderate and healthy advance in the employment of money, which, without being less free in supply, is worth ½@1 ℔ cent. more from the larger offering and better selection of securities. The rise is to 4@5 ℔ cent., instead of 3@4 ℔ cent., on demand loan, and to 4½@5 ℔ cent. on prime very short bills, and to 5½@7 ℔ cent. on bills running 90 days to six months. This change in rates—not undesirable, of course, to the bankers, and by no means a drawback to legitimate business—has already brought forward new lenders on first-class Stocks, and new buyers for mercantile bills, outside the usual bank rates. It will be seen this afternoon, or on the succeeding Weekly Statement, whether the addition of the new Government Stock has most affected the Loans or Private Deposits of the City Banks. The total amount paid into the Sub-Treasury on this account, thus far, is $3,196,000. As far as we are advised, about one-half the Stock has been purchased or advanced upon at Bank; the remainder by the Savings Institutions and the private banking firms, having no other employment for their balances at bank. The Specie movements of the past week were thus made necessarily large, part of the tranfers from bank being balanced by a California arrival. We recapitulate as follows:

To Sub-Treasury for Government Stock	$3,196,000
To same for Customs	819,000
Together	$4,015,000
Less disbursed at New-York	937,000
Total	$3,078,000
Exported to Europe	467,000
Total out-go	$3,545,000
Received from California	1,210,000
Apparent difference	$2,335,000

This would reduce the last Bank average from $29,472,000 to $27,137,000. But as the heaviest transactions were after Wednesday morning, and some further parcels of Gold have come in by express from the neighboring cities, the Statement to be made up this afternoon will probably show an average for the week of nearly or quite $28,000,000. Of the sums paid into the Government, $700,000 were dispatched to other offices, so that the actual gain to the Sub-Treasury here is $2,378,000—the balance standing on Saturday afternoon, $7,230,004, as against $4,851,665 at the close of the previous week. The current disbursements of the Department are very little ahead of the Customs receipts, and it is understood that the Secretary will not require the principal of the new negotiation to be paid in by the day fixed, March 15, should the takers desire to extend the payments 30@60 days, as they may do, if money is not to be had cheaper than 5 ℔ cent. in the open market. Our own impression is, that the whole of the money will not be actually wanted before midsummer, as the scale of importations is nearly equal to that of 1856, when the Customs at this port were:

In January	$3,683,000	April	$3,973,000
February	3,592,000	May	3,447,000
March	4,405,000	June	3,576,000

Total 6 months, 1856	$23,676,000
Allow for reduced Tariff in 1859	6,500,000
Probable at New-York for 6 months	$17,176,000

As we expect to be able in a few days to present the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade for January in full, we omit this morning our usual comparative summary by weeks. The Imports of the four weeks, from which we have the semi-official return, show a total of $16,694,120, against $6,890,614 same weeks last year, and $15,523,700 in January, 1856.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104⅜@102⅛@102⅞
New-York Central	84⅞@84¼@83⅞@84
New-York and Erie	14⅛@14
Reading	49⅜@48¼@49¼
Rock Island	60@61@59⅞
Michigan Southern	20⅛@19⅛
Michigan Southern preferred	47⅛@46
Michigan Central	52⅛@50⅞
Toledo	31⅞@31⅜
Galena	69@69⅛@69
Illinois Central	68⅛@66½
Pacific Mail	87⅞@89¼@84@86½@83@83¼
Panama	116@117@116⅛
Missouris	86⅜@85⅝
Virginias	95⅞@96⅛
Tennessees	91⅜@90⅛
Illinois Central Bonds	89@90
California Sevens	85@86
Hudson River	34⅛@32⅞
Harlem Preferred	40@41⅜@40@41

The Import entries of the past week, at the port of New-York, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, were $4,846,212, as against $1,804,970 the same week last year. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods $1,171,169, against $1,419,697 the same week last season. The Specie Export is $467,649, against $53,000 direct and $730,000 *viâ* Boston same week last season.

The most remarkable variation in the Stock movement of the week is the fall of nearly two ℔ cent. in the Federal Five Per Cents., of which $10,000,000 of the new issue were awarded at Washington on Monday, the Bonds being subsequently made regular as from 1st January, by consent of the Secretary. As this places them upon an equal footing with the August issue of last year, the latter at once fell to about the average rate of the recent award. The last sales on Saturday were at 102⅞, and the closing bid 102¾ ℔ cent. The market is influenced at present by the disposition of some of the successful bidders below the average to realize a mere commission on their bargains. Of the $3,700,000 taken in Wall-street, mostly on speculation, about one-half has, in this way, been transferred from first hands, at prices ranging 103⅜ to 102⅞. The supply of this favorite security has temporarily influenced State Stocks ½@1 ℔ cent. In Dividend Shares, a large business was done in New-York Central, and this being on a moderate supply of floating certificates, on the Street, the price has raised ⅜@½ ℔ cent. between cash settlements and short sellers' options. The transfers close, to-day, for the February dividend. They reopened on 23d February. The cash sales, on Saturday afternoon, were at 84@84½, equal to 80 ℔ cent. ex dividend—which, as an investment, pays exactly *ten per cent.* on the money laid out—while sales for delivery after the reopening of the books here ½ ℔ cent. lower, the seller to account for the dividend. In Panama the business was moderate, and the price steady, 116½@117. Pacific Mail took the wide range of 89¼@83 ℔ cent., the price undergoing almost hourly, as well as daily, fluctuations back and forth. On Saturday 86 was paid in the morning; 83 after the printed list, and finally 83½@¾ ℔ cent. In the Western Shares the changes were not important, this department of the dealings showing more steadiness, (except for Illinois Central, which fell to 66½,) than any other. Reading is still the subject of a severe contest between the *Bulls* and *Bears*, in both this and the Philadelphia market. The latter appeared to be a buyer toward the close of the week, and the stock after dropping to 48, sellers' option, closed 49¼ ℔ cent. The amount on the Street here is something like 14,000 shares, against 15,500 at close of previous week. Erie shares hold steady. The Railway Bonds have been but slightly influenced by the partial rise in Money or the general tendency of the Share dealings. The parcels that offer are not large, at any time, of the leading issues like Erie, Hudson, Harlem, &c., and the operators are less disposed to sell against Illinois Central Construction Bonds. The market on Saturday left off unsettled.

The Railway Conference at Washington last week resulted in harmony between the four great lines to the extent, at least, of continuing, with some modifications, the September arrangement. The two New-York roads, no doubt, suffer from the Pennsylvania and Baltimore competition for freights while the Ohio River is up and the Lake closed, but their time will come when the case is reversed by the low or uncertain stage of the Ohio, and so the Central and Erie, acting together on this subject, deemed it best to continue the arrangement. As little or no advantage to the *Bear* account on the Stock Exchange has followed from this result, the next move, we hear, is to be made against the two New-York Roads and the market price of their shares—particularly Central—from Albany, by a learned opinion from the Attorney-General, backed by retainers paid to "eminent counsel" in other quarters, to the effect that the repeal of Railway tolls, some years ago, was an *unconstitutional act*, impairing the rights of the Erie Canal! As the latter belongs to the State, and the State in her sovereign capacity voluntarily elected to relieve the Railroads from the imposition of a tax which simply diverted trade from New-York, without really helping the Canal revenues, it is difficult to see how the case is to be reversed by the mere opinion of the Bar. And another difficulty lies beyond this: he Attorney-General, if he should actually publish such an opinion, would have to find a Legislature of his own mind to make it practical, either as against the Roads or in favor of the Canal, or as against both and in favor of thus diverting the whole freight traffic of the West to the Pennsylvania and Baltimore lines, which already have a pretty liberal share of it.

There is a general improvement in the Anthracite Coal Trade. The *Miner's Journal* of Saturday reports of the week's tonnage:

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 18,406 19 against 11,903 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The trade sums up as follows, showing an increase over all the roads compared with last year, which is in some measure owing to the mild state of the weather:

	1858.	1859.
Reading Railroad	11,903	18,407
Lehigh Valley Railroad	6,946	9,835
Scranton South	6,208	7,918
Scranton North	1,939	2,111
Total	26,996	38,271

Sent by Reading Railroad for the week ending Thursday evening last:

Port Carbon	6,697 03
Pottsville	1,262 02
Schuylkill Haven	7,346 15
Auburn	135 03
Port Clinton	2,965 16
Total for week	18,406 19
Previously this year	199,606 01
Total	218,013 00
To same time last year	174,896 09
Increase so far	43,246 11

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERISEMENTS.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

In partition, by order of Court, Mr. LUDLOW sold a lot of ground with a four-story brick store running through from Pearl to Beaver-streets, being No. 135 Pearl-street, and No. 88 Beaver-street, 18 feet front on the latter street, and 20 feet 2 inches front on the former street, 51 feet 9 inches on one side, and 62 feet 3 inches on the other. Premises rent for $2,250; $8,000 to remain on mortgage. Bought by DAVID MAYO & Co. for $26,200.

Also, by the same, by order of Court in the suit of JAMES B. MURRAY *vs.* EDWARD ROBERTS, house and lot south side of Thirty-sixth-street, 285 feet east of Eighth-avenue, 19 feet 2 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. Plaintiff, $4,587.

We report the sale at auction of one lot on the southwest corner of Eight-avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, bought by Mr. CODDINGTON for $625. Also, of one lot adjoining on the avenue, HUTTON, $500. Also, of one lot on the southeast corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and First-street, BRADLEY, $3 600. Also, of two lots in the rear, south side of One Hundred and First-street, same BRADLEY, $1,475 each.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold two lots on the north side of Thirty-fourth street, 150 feet east of Broadway, adjoining the Tabernacle, for $19,000, with a loan of $10,000, for JOSEPH GODWIN, to L. N. CROW, builder, who is now erecting upon the lots two first-class brown-stone houses, 4 stories high.

A C. LOOMIS reports the sale of 4 lots on the south side of Seventy-sixth-street, commencing 400 feet east of the Fifth-avenue, for $1,900 per lot.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold two lots corner of One Hundredth-street and Fifth-avenue, northeast corner, for $7,100.

Also, two lots, south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 450 feet west of Fifth-avenue, for $3,750 each.

Also, two lots south side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, 155 feet west of Fourth-avenue, at $700 each.

Also, one in the rear of the last-mentioned two lots, at $700.

Also, three on the north side of One Hundred and Third-street, 250 feet east of the Fifth-avenue, at $733 per lot. The same three lots sold last week at $600 per lot.

We report the sale of four lots on the northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Sixty-second-street, for $26,000.

Mr. EDDY reports the sale, Jan. 25, of 12 lots—six on Seventy-sixth-street, and six on Seventy-seventh-street, commencing 32 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $2,106 each.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 29.

COTTON unchanged, and market inactive, owing to the protracted rain-storm; sales to-day 1,200 bales. SUGAR buoyant, at 6c.@6¾c. for fair to fully fair. CORN firm, at 95c. for mixed. LARD buoyant; sales of 1,800 bbls. for the Havana market, at 12c. GUNNIES, 10c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 29.

FLOUR firm; sales 3,000 bbls. at $5 50. WHISKY firm at 26c. MESS PORK active; sales 1,300 bbls. at $18 50. BULK MEATS unchanged. BACON—Sales at 7c. for Shoulders and 9¼c. for sides, holders at the close asking higher prices. LARD in barrels 11¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 29.

FLOUR firm at $5 75@$6. WHEAT steady at $1 4c. Red, $1 30@$1 37. CORN dull. WHISKY firm, at 26c.@26c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 29.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT steady. CORN dull and 3c. lower; White, 71c.@73c.; Yellow, 74c.@76c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY dull, but prices unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Jan. 28.

Increased receipts of COTTON at all Southern ports, up to this date, 947,000 bales.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 28.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales Middling, 11¼c.@11½c. Sales of the week, 28,000 bales. Receipts, 27,000 bales, against 22,000 bales last year. Stock at this port, 194,000.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 29.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 24⅜; Morris Canal, 47⅜; Long Island Railroad, 11¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Europa	Feb. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Feb. 5	New-York	Southam'n.
Arabia	Feb. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburg	Feb. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
America	Feb. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
Indian	Feb. 26	Portland	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Circassian	Jan. 8	Galway	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Jan. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburg	Jan. 22	Glasgow	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Indian	Jan. 26	Liverpool	Portland.
America	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Illinois	Feb. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Quaker City	Feb. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Feb. 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.
FOR HAVANA.			
Empire City	Feb. 3	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Feb. 4	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Southampton—Mr. E. George Squier and lady, Mrs. W. O. Lamson and two children, Mr. Aug. Cleaveland, lady and servant; Rev. S. A. Corey, J. S. Larroy and lady, Emile Varot, Leopold Gillard, A. Godillot, Mr. Cottman, three children and servant; Lecoulteux de Carsmont and servant, Emile Granier, Mr. Leclerge, Mr. Cruger, C. Martin, J. M. Hafleigh, W. R. Dean, J. J. Coit, E. Benjamin, Chas. Berry, H. Woods, E. F. James, G. D. Brooks, Leon Lereuil, G. Henry Kernoth, J. G. Doubleday, Miss M. Magerow, David Richards, Mrs. N. Berkley, Mr. E. O. Merman, Mr. B. G. Wainwright, Mr. Wittichen, Mr. John Wills, W. W. O. Giles, Mr. L. A. Curtis, M. Cheeks and lady, F. Henry, Ed. Bricoult, Dr. Gerber, Mr. Renter, Wm. Kufer, D. S. Schenck, James W. Tucker, George Cavendish, J. B. Pearson, Mr. Clark, lady and child, L. Kahn and lady, Mrs. Husser, Miss S. Schaaf, Miss E. Mathey, Mrs. Rodiger, Miss Becker, N. Kuntz and lady, M. Raymond, lady and infant, Wm L. Passeal, daughter and infant, C. Bertrand and child, Miss P. Cerf, Miss E. Wolff, Mrs. M. Radot and son, Mrs. A. Duff, Miss E. Banman, Mrs. Jaulist, four Sisters of Mercy, J. Schiller, Philip Schack, L. Wand, Mr. A. Vandocent, Mr. J. Levy, Mr. Morin, Mr. Allain, Mr. Fauvil Gourand, Mr. Devaux, Mr. V. Considerant, Mr. J. Poinsard, Rev. R. E. Cook, Rev. Thenpeney, Rev. J. Baroux, Mr. Reser, Mr. D. Niederkorn, Mr. F. Esbe, Mr. Ph. Nippert, Mr. Mittelbukler, Mr. J. Maurer, Mr. A. Nietzel, Mr. B. Roth, Mr. H. Stocke, Mr. F. Gaupp, Mr. J. Lehorn, Mr. N. Mant, Mr. H. Henrotin, Mr. L. Baroux, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Hirt, Mr. H. J. Miller, Mr. H. Hockstaidter, Mr. L. Lenba, Mr. Weaver, Mr. de Galley, Master Lilas Tilton. Total number of passengers 126.

In bark Honduras, from Belize, Hond.—F. Bruyere.

In brig Anita Owen, from Nuevitas—Mrs. Mary Bowles and 2 children, Miss Margaret Maguire, Pablo Betancourt. Messrs. Diego, Salvador, Pancho, Chas. Hefay, Francisco Berrero.

In brig Guayama, from Angostura—Mr. Meyer, Robt. Edgar, J. Becroft.

In brig Mary A. Forrest, from Rio Janeiro—Mr. J. W. Burke.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—Jos. Stitt, Miss Brown, Mrs. D. Erdman, Chas. Osgood, E. Ezekiel, W. W. Leman, H. Schmidt, W. H. Parry, Jos. Hackett, Miss Bishop, Mrs. S. Melchers, Capt. B. C. Dunham and lady, Mrs. F. M. Keene, Mrs. Joel Ketchum, E. Scharfenburg, and lady, child, Miss Hilckes, Dr. J. B. McEwan, Henry D. Felter, Chas. R. Costar, H. A. Costar, Mr. Beck, Mr. Trenkle, O. F. Numburger, J. W. Vanderhorst, J. Goodrich and lady, Mr. Swainson, W. H. Close, Chas. H. Close and lady, Mr. Taft and lady, Mrs. Taft, Miss Huguette, R. McC. Butt and servant, F. Morris, W. E. Holmes, Miss Treadwell, Mrs. C. W. Foster, Jules Weiss and lady, A. J. Penniston and son, Miss Cott, Miss L. Ettling, Jno. Abendroth, E. T. Hustace. Wm. Hustace and lady, A. Breneman, F. Murray and lady, L. Lannon and lady, J. McLaughlin, J. D. Buchanan, Miss Arnoux. R. A. Pringle, G. W. E. Wood, Geo. Clemons, A. H. Dixon, J. Baitelle, E. H. Hennings, A. H. Deming, T. D. Gallatin, H. J. Hopkins, B. C. Williams, B. Thompson. S. T. Lowery, E. L. Palmer, C. T. Sharpe, W. Stewart, C. T. Dunham, L. Ames, Mr. Arnoux, D. Caminade, T. A. Salvo, and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—Wm. Lamb, R. Knight, Edward Lavelle, J. B. Jacques, D. K. Simpson, Jno. Taylor, A. C. West, Thos V. Armstrong, Stephen Cahill, S. W. Jenkins, Chas. Tompkins, J. B. King, T. B. Rennell, H. M. Craig, J. S. Sproul, Thos. Murphy, Gregorio Lasala, Ramon Valentino, Arthur Dufresne, Francis Reynolds, A. L. Rice, Jas. A. Robinson, Peter Anderson, Jas. Atkinson, B. L. Randolph, S. Bunker.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—A. H. Pratt, Lewis A. Cauvet, Mrs. P. Winnell, Mrs. J. C. Parshley, E. Lincoln, F. Lightbourn, Mrs. J. Hunt, Mrs. Bellen, G. S. Walling, R. Taylor, G. Sawyer, Jas. Rogers, Mrs. Dunn, M. Sherman, G. W. Osgood and lady, George Glascoff, John Fouchett, J. M. Wythe, J. Bissell, W. T. Ulrich, and 10 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 11	Sun sets	5 16	Moon rises	5 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	8 13	Gov. Island	7 11	Hell Gate	8 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heincken; Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers Patapsco, Layfield, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; J. R. Thompson, Colnary, Baltimore, ——; Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Wizard, Woodside, San Francisco, Babcock, Cooley & Co.; Henry Clay, Caulkins, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Mercury, French, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Washington, White, Mobile, W. T. Frost.

Barks L. D. Carver, Damon, Cardenas, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Cossack, Gray, Valparaiso, Wm. Bartlett; Commodore, Williams, Lisbon, J. Norton, Jr.; Corilla, Pettengill, Richmond, S. & C. S. Johnson.

Brigs Salmah, Crow, Trinidad, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Tavernier, Johnson, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; Amicitia, (Dutch,) Wygers, Rotterdam, W. Salem; Col. Penniman, Herrick, Nuevitas, Simpson & Mayhew; M. Post, Thompson, Trinidad, master; Stella, Duell, Galveston, N. Clements & Co.; J. Maloney, Steelman, Mobile, Laytin & Hurlbut; Black Squall, Burns, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Schooners River Queen, Reynolds, Boston, ——; J. T. Williams, Curtis, Wilmington, Van Brunt & Slaght; R. H. Shannon, Martz, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. W. Webster, Bennett, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman; Kate Stewart, Mather, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman; S. Hotchkiss, Munson, Charleston, Post & Small; My Rover, Hughes, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Brothers, Davis, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. D. Holmes, Campbell, Norfolk, ——; Plymouth Rock, Morris, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Sloop Franklin, Avery, Fall River, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre and Southampton Jan. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. S. Drayton. From soundings to the Banks had ten consecutive days of strong and heavy westerly gales, with high, rough head seas. Has been detained two days on the passage from an accident to one of the wheels, and 18 hours off Sandy Hook by fog. The Arago brings 126 passengers, the usual mails, and 850 tons merchandise, valued at $2,000,000.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Ospray, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Allen.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool, with mdse. and 35 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. At 2 A. M., on Friday, while lying at anchor outside the bar, was run into by brig Wm. Willson, who carried away her mainmast, and the O. her jib-boom, and received sundry other damages to the head-gear. Took a pilot from boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14. Anchored on the bar on Thursday evening.

Ship Wm. Tell, Fuch, Havre Dec. 3, with mdse. and 175 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. 1 birth and 1 death.

Ship Courier, Bernsse, Rio Janeiro, "34 days," with coffee to Foster, Elliott & Co. Dec. 25, lat. 24 S., lon. 41, saw a ship supposed to be the Sunny South. Jan. 4, lat. 11 S., lon. 35 49, saw bark Braziliero, from Rio for New-Orleans. Jan. 9, on the equator, in lon. 39 38 W., saw her again. The C. had 2 passengers.

Ship Ashburton, Bradish, Flushing Dec. 9, and Scilly 14th, with mdse. and 13 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell. Has experienced heavy weather from westward; has been 5 ds. west of Nantucket, with light winds, calms, and thick weather.

Ship Argonaut, (of Boston,) Norton, Foo-chow-foo Oct. 21, passed Anjier Nov. 13, Cape Good Hope Dec. 15, with teas to Cary & Co. 27th inst., lat. 35 19, lon. 75 15, spoke ship T. W. Farley, from Callao for Hampton Roads.

Ship Ophelia, (of Boston,) Barker, Leghorn Dec. 5, with mdse. to M. Pastacaldi. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 16.

Bark Quickstep, Odell, Shanghae Oct. 11, passed Anjier Nov. 10, in company with ship Siam, of Salem, passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 14, St. Helena 24th, crossed the equator Jan. 6, with teas, &c., to D. G. & W. W. Bacon. Has experienced heavy weather since passing Bermuda; was two days off the Highlands, in a fog. Jan. 27, Charles Martin, (of Sweden, died.

Bark Louisa Kilham, (of Boston,) White, Leghorn 54 ds., with mdse. to E. Fabricotte.

Bark C. J. Borgstede, (Olden,) Schweichel, Bremen 49 ds., with mdse. and 16 passengers, to order. Jan. 16, lat. 32 57, lon. 54 41, saw a brig showing a red signal, with letter P. in it, bd. E.

Bark Honduras, Bates, Belize, Hond., Jan. 5, with wood, &c., to F. Alexandre.

Bark H. L. Rutger, Delano, St. Mark's 13 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes.

Bark Eagle, Baker, Curacoa 16 ds., with goat skins, &c., to J. Foulke's Sons. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark M. E. Trout, (of Lincolnville,) Ames, Pensacola 14 ds., with yellow pine to Metcalf & Duncan.

Barkantine Andrew Manderson, (of Philadelphia,) Henterson, Buenos Ayres Dec. 11, with mdse. to master. Sept. 2, on the outward passage, in lat. 8 57 S., lon. 31 26, spoke ship Vision, from London for Calcutta, 36 ds. out. Dec. 30, lat. 19 S., lon. 36 20, spoke ship Wild Rover, of Boston, from Callao for Hampton Roads.

Brig Indian Queen, (of Boston,) McGregor, Rio Hache Dec. 13, and Nassau, N. P., Jan. 13, with fustic to H. J. De Wolff. Has experienced heavy weather—carried away foretopgallantmast, split sails, &c. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and fogs. The Indian Queen put into Nassau Dec. 30, leaking in her upper works, where she was repaired.

WIND—During the day, from N. E., with fog; sunset, from eastward, and very thick.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Jan. 30.

Steamer Thomas Swann, Ramsey, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Champion, (of Boston,) Lamson, Calcutta Oct. 3, with mdse. to W. A. Sale. Oct. 24, lat. 6 32 S., lon. —, spoke ship Chasca, of Boston, from Calcutta for Boston, 28 ds. out. Nov. 4, lat. 19 38, spoke ship Evelyn, of New-York, from Calcutta for Boston. 28th inst., at 11 P. M., while towing up the lower Bay, went ashore on the West Bank, remained there 18 hours, and was got off by Capt. Bowen, of the Underwriters' office, with the aid of several steamtugs. The ship is leaking about 8 inches per hour; the cargo is supposed not to be damaged. She was towed to pier No. 40, East River.

Ship Realm, Burgess, New-Orleans 8th inst., with mdse. to Robson & Fosdick.

Ship Great Western, Furber, Liverpool Dec. 30, with mdse. and 119 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Jan. 24, lat. 44, lon. 59, Joseph Hiscock, a seaman, fell from the mizzen topgallant-yard overboard, in a thick snow-storm, and was lost.

Ship Devonshire, Lord, London Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan. Anchored in Quarantine last night.

Ship Escort, Hussey, Liverpool Dec. 20, with mdse. and 32 passengers to David Ogden. Was 11 ds. beating down the Channel, against strong westerly gales. Dec. 24, off Bardsey Island, signalized Br. ship City of Manchester, outward bound.

Ship Clifton, Williams, New-Orleans 14 ds., with mdse. to Wm. T. Frost. 28th inst., 50 miles S. of Sandy Hook, passed a ship's lower mast, painted white, with rigging attached. Has had some very heavy weather.

Bark Samson, (of Rockland,) Robinson, Galveston 21 ds., with cotton, &c., to Hennings, Muller & Gosling. Has experienced heavy weather—started deck load, stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Antelope, (of New-Haven,) Rhodes, Trinidad, Port au Spain 12 ds., with cocoa and old iron to Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Jan. 22, lat. 34 50, lon. 73 10, passed schr. Peter Clinton, (3 masts,) from Marseilles for New-York. Jan. 24, spoke 3-masted schr. James (or Charles) Smith—could not understand where from or where bound. Has been detained off the Highlands 3 days by fog. Is bound to New-Haven.

Bark D. S. Goodell, Lee, Cumberland Harbor 18th inst., with sugar, &c., to J. R. Bacon.

Bark J. J. Hathorne, (of Richmond, Me.,) Bickford, Liverpool Dec. 9, with mdse. to master. Made a southern passage. Was 19 ds. in the Irish Channel, with heavy S. W. gales. Has had heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Emma, Henfield, Para Jan. 11, with hides, &c., to Corning, Bento & Co. Left no Am. vessels in port. Passed, going in, a brig, supposed the H. Hallock, from New-York. Has had heavy N. W. and N. E. gales, and has been 8 ds. in the fog off Barnegat.

Brig Guayama, (Brem.,) Onken, Angostura Dec. 27, with hides, &c., to Pavenstadt & Schumacher.

Brig Austina, (of Thomaston,) Vose, Bordeaux 48 ds., with brandy to J. W. Elwell.

Brig A. C. Robbins, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Burns, St. Domingo City Jan. 8, with mahogany, &c.

Schr. Five Boys, Haynes, Plymouth, N. C., 5 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. Era, Chamberlain, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Julia Ann, Gray, Bucksport, ballast to master.

WIND—During the day, from N. N. W., clear.

BELOW—1 ship, 1 bark, and 1 brig, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamship Columbia, for Charleston. The Southern steamers outward bound sailed from Quarantine Saturday night at 11 o'clock.

On Sunday—From Quarantine, ship Plymouth Rock, for London.

By Telegraph.

SQUAN, N. J., Jan. 30, sundown—One schooner, off shore, bound out. No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind N. W.; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Jan. 30, sundown—One ship in the offing and one brig on the bar, bound in. Wind N. W., light; weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 30, sundown—Ships Great Western and Escort, from Liverpool, going up in tow, and near the Narrows. Ship Devonshire, from London, passing the Hook. Wind N. N. W., and light; weather clear.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 30, sundown—No vessels in sight. Wind N. W., fresh; weather clear.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29—Arr. barks Nineveh, from New-York; Griffon, from Havana.

NEWPORT, Jan. 29—Arr. yesterday, brigs Danl. Duffell, Finley, Boston, for New-York. Schrs. Herbert Manton, Lambert, Boston, for Richmond, Va.; Mary Farnsworth, Haskell, Boston, for Richmond, Va.; Eliza Crowell, Providence, for Wilmington, N. C.; Princess, Baker, New-York, for Salem; Mary Mankin, Bees, Boston, for New-York; Lejok, Moore, Doboy Island, for Boston; Maria Jane, Crosby, Eastport, for New-York; Melbourne, Hunt, Rockland, for Richmond, Va.; George L. Green, Green, Boston, for Philadelphia; Bion, Davis, Salem, for Richmond, Va.; Pawtucket, Paul, Rockland, for New-York. Nothing sailed.

NORFOLK, Jan. 28—Arr. in Hampton Roads, ships Chancellor, General Mewell, Advance, E. Wilder, Farley, and Wild Rover—all from Callao.

Jan. 29—Arr. in Hampton Roads, ships Witch of the Wave and Marcia C. Day, from Callao.

BOSTON, Jan. 29—Arr. ship Chasca, Marstrand, Calcutta; bark Augusta, Lovell, Ardrossan.

Jan. 30—Below, ship Evelyn, Sawer, Calcutta, for Boston.

Off Highland Light, Jan. 30—Ships Miles Standish and Indian, both from Calcutta for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Curlew, which left this port on Saturday morning for Providence, when off Hempstead Bay broke part of her machinery, and was compelled to anchor. The steamer Westchester, which left this port yesterday (Sunday) morning, will tow her to Providence.

KEY WEST, Jan. 18.—The cutter John Appleton arrived here this evening, having on board the captain and crew of the bark Thales, from New-Orleans, bound to the coast of Africa. Capt. Marsh reports that his bark ran ashore night of the 11th inst., near Hillsborough, 30 miles north of Cape Florida, and that she soon after bilged. Most of her cargo has been saved and brought to this place. The vessel will be a total loss.

The salvage on the brig Seguine and cargo is $3,500; salvage and expenses, $3,913.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

MOBILE, Jan. 21.—On the night of the 19th, about 12 o'clock, the cotton on deck of the ship Wm. Woodbury, in Mobile Bay, was discovered to be on fire. The crew, with the assistance of steamers, with three hose, succeeded in putting out the fire, after the burning of about 10 bales. She cleared yesterday for Havre, with 3,304 bales cotton.

The ship South Carolina has gone to pieces.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.)

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 29.—The schr. Stringer has arrived; cargo all wet. Will repair and proceed without delay.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 11.—The ship Rebecca, from Newport, bound to Jamaica, with a cargo of coal, was totally lost on Anguilla, on the 7th inst.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Chancellor—ship, from Callao for Hampton Roads, Jan. 26, lat. 35, lon. 74 50.

Cordelia—ship, bd. E., exchanged signals with Jan. 1, lat. 5 10, lon. 16.

Emerald Isle—ship, from New-York for Liverpool, Dec. 12, lat. 51 01, lon. 17 17.

Franklin Haven—ship, from Boston for New-Orleans, 2 ds. out, Jan. 28, lat. 38 30, lon. 70 30.

Imaun—bark, of Salem, Jan. 20, lat. 27 N., lon. 65 12.

Mary Whitridge—ship, of Baltimore, Cheeseboro, from New-York for San Francisco, Oct. 20, lat. 1 54 N., lon. 29 W.—spoken by bark Vickery.

R. J. Revans—brig, from ——, for Norfolk, Jan. 18, lat. 28 23, lon. —.

Rainbow—brig, of New-Haven, from Porto Rico for New-Haven, Jan. 25, lat. 38, lon. 75.

Silas Greenman—ship, from New-York for New-Orleans, Jan. 28, lat. 36 32, lon. 74.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER ARABIA, AT BOSTON.]

LIVERPOOL—Arr., Jan. 13, New-England, Edge, Mobile; D. B. Metcalf, Stetson, Savannah; Roscius, Cook, do.; Jas. Gray, Plummer, Charleston. Cld.—1st, May Queen, Stanwood, Boston; Arno, Deering, New-Orleans; 13th, Vaucluse, Carney, do.; S. C. Grant, Hinckley, Mobile.

LONDON—Jan. 12, arr. Jacob Badger, Staples, Calcutta; Scotia, Bell, Savannah; 13th, C. Grinnell, Spencer, New-York.

HAVRE—Arr., Jan. 11, Shawmut, Higgins, New-Orleans; A. H. Stevens, Talbot, Mobile; Old England, Delano, Charleston.

ANTWERP—Jan. 12, arr. Jacob A. Stamler, Hiltz, New-Orleans; N. Thompson, Rennell, do.

CALCUTTA—Arr., Nov. 29, Harkaway, Stephenson, London; Vision, Bearse, do.; Dec. 3, S. Cabot, Watts, Liverpool; Bosphorus, Cottrell, London; 4th, Moses Wheeler, Whitman, Liverpool.

ANJIER—Passed, Nov. 10, Golden Rule, Mayo, Batavia, for Rotterdam.

PALERMO, Jan. 3—The bark Bertha, Blachard, ready to sail for Boston, while lying at anchor near the entrance of the Mole, was driven ashore, Dec. 31, but towed off; will have to discharge and be hove down for repairs.

OPORTO—Arr., Dec 31, Fanny O. Field, Kinsman, New-York; Jan. 6, Pulaski, Hatham, do.

DEAL—Passed, Jan. 12, Louisa Hatch, McLoon, Sunderland, for New-Orleans.

BELFAST, Jan. 14—The ship Yemassee, Childs, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, has put in here, with loss of some sails and small spars.

Foreign Ports.

American vessels at Havre, Jan. 15: Havre, Atkins, of and for New-York Jan. 10; Mortimer Livingston, Samson, do. do. 15th; Riga, Freets, of Marblehead, for do. 15th; Heidelberg, Rodewald, of and for New-Orleans 10th; Artisan, Pollamel, of and for Boston 15th; Margaret, Merryman, of Portland, dest. unk.; Susan Hicks, Freeman, of Boston, do.; Northampton, Elwell, of Bath, do.; Criterion, Harding, of Boston, do.; Emma, McKenzie, of Charleston, for Boston 11th; Wm. Frothingham, Stetson, of and for New-York Feb. 1; Sir John Franklin, Galt, of Baltimore, dest. unk.; Addie Snow, Howe, of New-Orleans, do.; David Hoadley, Magna, of New-York, do.; Johannisburg, Stilphen, of and for New-Orleans Jan. 18; Callender, Patten, of Boston, dest. unk.; S. Nesmith, Watts, of Thomaston, do.; Albert Gallatin, Salter, of Portsmouth, do.; "Charlotte," Nesmith, of New-York, do.; Compeer, White, of Boston, do.; Pequot, Davies, of Saco; Sowamset, Martin, of Warren, do.; Templar, Martin, of Warren, for New-York Jan. 30; Tranquebar, Goodwin, of Bath, dest. unk.; Baden, Stilphen, of and for New-Orleans Jan. 20; Young Sam, Merryman, of Newport, for New-Orleans Jan. 25; A. H. Stevens, Talbot, dest. unk.

At Buenos Ayres, Dec. 11, ships Abagun, Rollins, fm. Boston, disg.; Richmond, Gookin, do. do.; B. Aymar, Sawyer, from New-York, do.; (Vicksburg, Hughes, from New-York, for St. Thomas, sld. Dec. 8, via Montevideo, in ballast.) Barks Malina, Gilkey, from Boston, for Antwerp, ldg.; O J. Hayes, Shiverick, for New-York, do.; Lexington, Thatcher, wtg.; Lizzie, Nickerson, from Boston, for New-York, ldg.; F. Cushing, Hichborn, for do.; James E. Williams, Nicholson, from Pensacola, for Pernambuco, to load mules for Ensemada; Alberta, Hichborn, for Boston, ldg.; Antagonist, Crowell, ——, disg.; Dublin, Huntley, from Maine, do.; Mercy Ellen, Luscombe, from New-York; Orchilla, ——; Augusta Mayhew, from New-York, disg.; Palladin, Wilson, from Baltimore, do. Brig Torrent, from New-York, do.

Arr. at Callao, Dec. 16, Am. ship Lizzie Oakford, put back 3 ds. out from Callao, bound to England, with guano—leaking 24 inches of water per hour. Sld.—Dec. 18, Mary McNear, for the Chinchas; Alfred Lemont, do.; Rocklight, do.; John Cottle, do.; Star of Hope, do.

At Paita, Dec. 18, off an on, Am. whale-bark Emily, 400 sp.; Am. ship Mary Wilder, 850 sp.; bark Active, 1 wh.; Mary Frances, do.; ship Golconda, 150 since leaving Paita; Hector, 1,000 sp.; Laetitia, 160 since leaving Paita.

At Tumbes, Dec. 25, Am. ship Gen. Scott, 1,200 sp.; bark Lagrange, 350 do.

Arr. at Melbourne, Nov. 1, ship Middlesex, Parmelee, Liverpool; 2d, A. B. Thompson, Small, London. Cld., Oct. 25, Kitty Simpson, Caulfield, Guam; 27th, Alna, Graves, Calcutta; 28th, Eloise, Marcy, Batavia; 30th, Hydra, Parker, Tahiti; Nov. 5, Expounder, Foster, Calcutta; Guacho, Grayson, Mauritius; Norway, Major, Hong Kong; 8th, Invincible, O'Brien, Guam.

At Rio Grande, Dec. 9, bark Arrow, Harrington, of and for Boston; barkantine J. E. Fenshaw, Moore, from and for Hartlepool. Brigs Young America, Poole, fm. Richmond, for New-York; Robt. A. Fisher, Keene, fm. Richmond, unk.

At Nuevitas, Jan. 14, bark Alvarado, Burton, fm. Cardiff; brigs J. H. Kennedy, Randell, for New-York; Nathan, Spencer, do.

At Rio Hache, Dec. 13, brig Eagle, Shaw, for New-York, ldg.

At Curacoa, Jan. 13, schrs. E. C. Howard, Nickerson, for New-York in a few ds.; Helen, Lang, do. in 8 ds.

At Belize, Hond., Jan. 5, bark D. Jex, Guide, for New-York, to sail 13th—the only Am. vessel.

At St. Domingo City, Jan. 8, Danish brig Federico, for New-York, ldg., to sail in 2 ds.

At Trinidad, Port-au-Spain, Jan. 18, brig Ocean Belle, to sail next day for Mavasa Island, to load guano for Baltimore.